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COW COLLEGE LAUGHS LAST IN WISCONSIN

Dr. Glenn Frank Tells How University Put Facilities at Farmer's Elbow

FERTILITY OF IDEA REAPED RICH CROP

Business of State, He Finds, Quick to Realize Value of Aid in Research

By GLENN FRANK
President of the University of Wisconsin
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—The democratic civilization of our states becomes really modern only as it discards the rule-of-thumb and substitutes the rule-of-research.

The large-scale business and industrial organizations of the United States know this, and they are in position to spend millions of dollars in putting a research basis under their policies and their methods. But in all our states there are hundreds of small businesses and less opulent occupational groups which cannot afford to employ great research staffs. And yet the stability and worth of the social and economic life of the Nation would be vastly increased if they could.

It has always seemed to me, therefore, that good social statesmanship must devise ways and means of enabling the smallest business man, or farmer, or manufacturer, or labor group in any one of our states, to have access to just as good research counsel as the United States Steel Corporation or the General Electric Company are able to employ.

A University and the University

Here, I think, is one of the important functions of the state university as it is being developed in the United States. I like to say to the State of Wisconsin that we are developing there the University of Wisconsin rather than a university in Wisconsin. And there may be a genuine difference between the two.

A university in Wisconsin might justifiably concern itself only with the development of a culture for men's leisure hours; the University of Wisconsin must concern itself with a culture for men's working hours as well.

A university in Wisconsin might specialize in the culture of the ages; the University of Wisconsin must help the people of the State in the conflicts of the hour.

And the university can best do this, I think, not by trying to tell the people of the State what they should

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Canada Ratifies Option Clause of World Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — Parliament has registered its formal approval of Canada's signature to Article 36, usually referred to as the optional clause, of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva last September.

The matter was submitted by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, in his rôle of Secretry of State for External Affairs, and after some discussion but no criticism was passed unanimously. Mr. King explained that the clause included the provision that when a dispute between nations could not be settled satisfactorily by diplomacy it could be submitted to the World Court, which would give a direct and effective dicision on the point at issue. The United Kingdom had already approved the cause, he said, subject to the same reservations required by Canada, including acceptance of the compulsory reciprocal jurisdiction of the permanent court for a period of 10 years, and thereafter for such time as may be necessary to prepare notes signifying intention to discontinue membership in the court. Canada reserved the right to settle outside the court questions that might arise between members of the League of Nations which were also members of the British Commonwealth and also those which by international law lie within the competency of the Dominion of Canada.

Hugh Guthrie and C. H. Cahan, Conservatives, favored the House passing the motion for ratification. The latter spoke of its great advantage, particularly if it were accepted by the United States, so that all questions in dispute between Canada and that country would be submitted to the permanent court.

The World Court was a part of the organization for peace, said Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and if peace were to be maintained the nations had to be prepared to accept the decisions of the tribunal whether they were fair or not. While it was charged that the court might make mistakes it should be remembered that the nations would have the same chance for obtaining justice in a court of law as an individual had.

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Roof-Site Airdrome Proposed for London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS now revealed that the Air Ministry is seeking a site for a commercial airdrome above the roofs in the heart of London.

Some months ago the Ministry approached the Southern Railway with a view toward using space over the Waterloo Station. Experts agreed this was possible at a cost of some £6,000,000, but the scheme had several drawbacks, and this site has been definitely rejected. The minimum area requisite is stated to be 600 yards square.

Ford Gains by Raising of French Duties

Detached Parts Get Lower Rate Relatively Than Assembled Cars

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Two new bills fixing customs duties on imported motorcars have been approved by the tariff committee of the Chamber of Deputies and will shortly come before the Chamber for discussion. They provide for considerable increase in import levy on assembled cars and parts, but do not raise duties to a level which will prove prohibitive for foreign manufacturers, as was proposed in earlier bills considered by the committee.

The cheaper grade of cars will be most affected by the proposed increase, little change being made in the rates now levied on luxury cars. Fords will not be so much affected as cheap cars imported already assembled, since the Fords are assembled in France and thus come under comparatively low rates proposed for detached parts. Henry Ford is said to have dissuaded the French Government from placing prohibitive tariff on parts by declaring that if this were done he would build a factory in France which would commence operation with a production of 60,000 cars annually.

Original bills presented to the Chamber Tariff Committee provided for increases of from 65 to 300 per cent. The new bills have lowered these increases by from 30 to 50 per cent.

The new tariffs will be levied, not on an ad valorem basis, as at present, but by specific rates according to weight. The rates range from eight francs per kilo for assembled cars weighing less than 1100 kilos, to 15.50 francs on cars of over 2000 kilos. Bodies for trucks and cars will pay eight francs per kilo, and motors without electrical equipment or carburetor, 10 francs. Chassis for bus will pay from eight francs, for those weighing less than 850 kilos, to 10.50 for those over 2000 kilos. Trucks weighing less than 1150 kilos will pay 6.25 francs, and those over that weight seven francs.

Cars imported assembled numbered only 4000 out of 17,000 American cars sold in France last year. The effect of the new rates on typical makes of American cars will be as follows: Packard, which sells in France for 192,000 francs and now pays 30,240 francs duty, will pay 31,465. Buick, which sells for 110,000 francs and pays 17,325 francs duty, will pay 30,411. Chevrolet, which sells for 16,565 francs and pays 4823 francs duty, will pay 8064 francs.

Leading French manufacturers of low-priced cars, who feel American competition most keenly, are expected to raise their prices.

Women Lobbyists Barred at Hague

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — When feminists went to the Peace Palace to continue lobbying delegates for their final vote in full codification conference on four articles (9 to 12) of the nationality convention maintaining sex distinctions and on a recommendation proposing their abolition, they found themselves refused admittance.

A statement issued by Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which appeared on April 8 in the Dutch press, was given by one of the officials as the cause of the ban. On the previous day, Dr. Thomas Heemskerk, president of the conference and former Minister of Justice of the Netherlands, consented to be photographed with a group of feminists on the steps of the Peace Palace, where photographers only penetrate by special permission. But on the following day, after reading the morning paper, Dr. Heemskerk approved the order excluding "women" from the Peace Palace.

The nationality committee held its final sitting on April 8, which was mainly devoted to hearing the report of the rapporteur.

Belgian Chamber Backs Young Plan Compacts

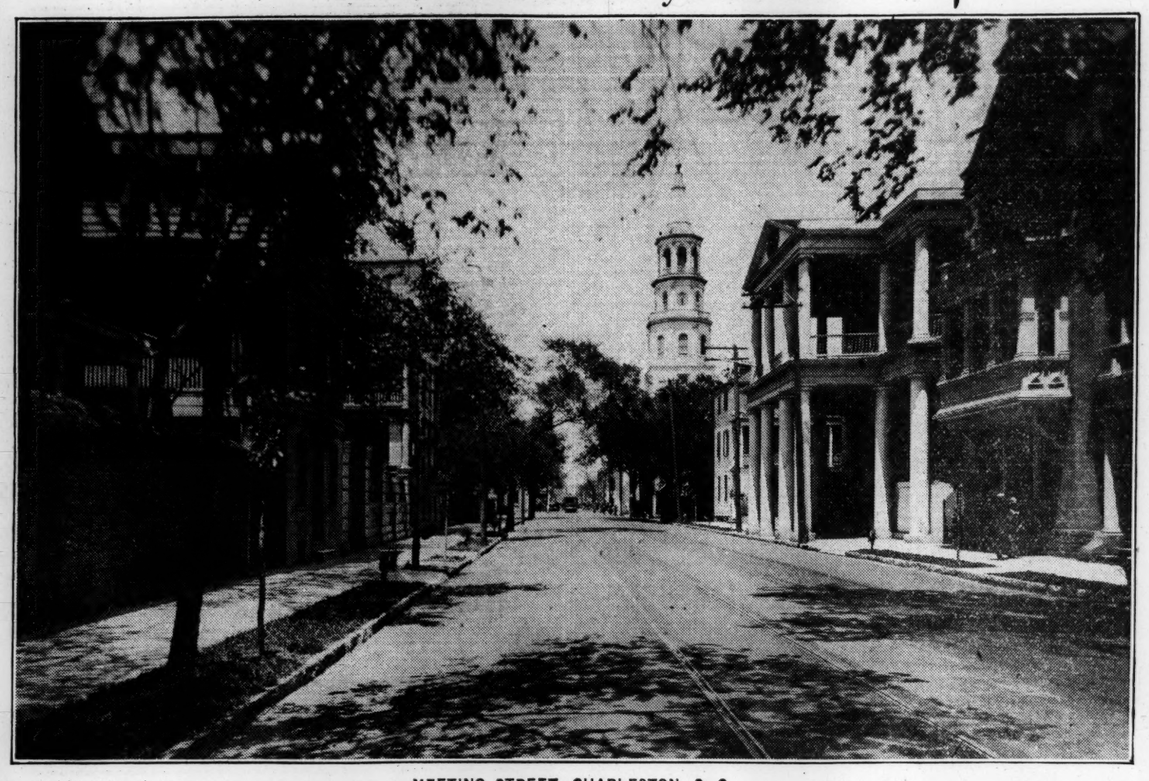
BRUSSELS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies April 10 ratified the Young plan agreements. The Senate did likewise several days ago.

After ratification by Italy and Japan the plan will be put into operation.

DOMINICAN ELECTION LAW

SANTO DOMINGO, Domincan Republic (AP)—The Dominican Congress on April 9 apprpoved a new election law and sent it to President Urena for signature and execution. Elections will be held on May 15. Quiet prevailed throughout the republic.

Two Hundred and Fifty Years Old



MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA CITY OBSERVES FOUNDING DATE

Anniversary of Huguenot Landing Also Marked in Charleston Fete

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—With the city population virtually doubled and every hotel overflowing, this historic city embarked, April 10, upon a three-day celebration commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding, when the first Huguenots landed in Carolina, and the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Province of Carolina under the Lords Proprietors.

The celebration will culminate in a huge parade portraying the outstanding events of Charleston's history. Three thousand uniformed men will form part of the parade.

In conjunction with the official celebration sponsored by the city, will be held also the five-day celebration of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, several hundred of whose members from many states have already registered.

A score of representatives of foreign governments, an official delegation from Congress, civilian, military and naval celebrities and governors of several states are in attendance. In the harbor is the German cruiser Emden, the U. S. S. Florida, destroyers and many private yachts of wealthy and distinguished visitors. Color guards of the Centennial Legion from a number of the older cities of the country are also here.

In April, 1670, the first settlers in the Province of Carolina who came to America from England under the leadership of William Sayle, landed on a high point of the western bank of the Ashley River which they at once named Albemarle Point. It is a notable coincidence that the captain of the battleship here for the anniversary exercises should also bear the name of William Sayle.

In 1672 the population at Albemarle Point totaled 263 men, 69 women and 59 children, and was then called Charles Town in honor of King

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Solutions of Unemployment Appear to Be Nearing Focus

Government, Social and Industrial Leaders Co-ordinate Efforts in Various Steps Leading to Stabilization of Labor

Indications that definite solutions are being approached to the unemployment problem are contained in activities of industrial leaders to link their programs with the federal projects for business stabilization.

Legislation calling for the establishment of a federal employment stabilization board was given a "clear track" in the Senate, April 9, when April 15 was set as the date for considering this step for advance planing of public works expenditures.

Meanwhile in New York it was reported that employment for March increased 1.4 per cent over February. More than 350 social service and industrial leaders there heard a government spokesman characterize the employment problem as a challenge to industrial leadership.

At the same time the head of a large commercial concern explained that a large measure of the success of his company in offsetting seasonal variations and providing "guaranteed" employment to its workers was due to extensive use of advertising.

A proposal that the five-day, 40-hour week be generally employed, was advanced at a Philadelphia meeting of social service experts. This, it was contended, would increase by 20 per cent the demand for labor. Together with prohibition of work by children under 16 years of age, it would largely offset the present unemployment, it was contended.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Realization of a national construction program to serve as balance wheel in times of industrial depression and unemployment moved appreciably nearer when the Senate by a special order, on April 9, set April 15 as the date to consider the subject.

The specific bill under discussion is sponsored by Robert F. Wagner (D), Senator from New York and provides for the advance planning and regulated construction of public works "for the stabilization of industry and prevention of unemployment during periods of business depression." Recently the bill was reported out favorably by unanimous vote of the commerce committee, and will come up shortly on the Senate floor.

Provided the Senate passes the bill, Mr. Wagner plans a direct appeal to President Hoover to support the measure at the present juncture. Mr. Wagner considers the bill reflects the avowed policy of the President expressed in various past speeches in which Mr. Hoover advocated setting up a system of regulated federal construction "as a balance wheel of prosperity." If the bill survives the test of Senate debate Mr. Wagner will make his effort to get full administration support behind the measure to pass the House in the present session. The bill sets up a federal employment stabilization board with authority to accelerate public works in times of business crisis.

No opposition whatever appeared to the measure in the committee hear-

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Movies and Radio Carry School Talk to Five Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Synchronization of the moving picture and radio for educational purposes has been carried out successfully in the schools of Cleveland. A total of 10,000 children, in five school buildings, listened at the same time as Carveth Wells, explorer, talked on "Coldest Africa," while displaying movies of the scenes described.

The experiment was hailed as an outstanding advance in educational methods by Charles H. Lake, first assistant superintendent in charge of high schools. It proved that the idea is practical, he declared. He pointed out that by use of this system well-known speakers could be heard by thousands of pupils thus decreasing the cost, per child, of obtaining the services of outstanding men.

Dr. Wells delivered his illustrated lecture at the John Hay High School auditorium. By telephone hookup, the lecture was picked up and heard through loudspeakers by the student bodies of West Technical, Collinwood, John Adams High Schools and in Tremont Elementary School. Simultaneously copies of the film were synchronized so that the radio-received lecture fitted in precisely as though the speaker were explaining it at each school.

This project linking of visual education with mass instruction by the radio, sponsored by Dr. R. G. Jones, superintendent of schools, thus becomes an accomplished fact.

GOLF GAME BREAKS CITY ELECTION TIE

SCHUYLER, Neb. (AP)—Politicians should brush up on their golf if they would be successful like K. M. Folda, who won the position of City Treasurer here April 8, nine up and seven to go.

When ballots failed to produce a winner at the recent election because Mr. Folda and Joseph M. Rogers were tied with 371 votes each, they agreed to let a 36-hole golf match decide the issue.

Mr. Folda won on the twenty-ninth hole.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, on April 8, confirmed these nominations: Frank Lee to be Federal Attorney for Eastern District of Oklahoma; Roy C. Fox to be Federal Attorney for Eastern District of Washington; George Cosgrave to be United States Judge of the Southern District of California.

SCHOOL DRINKING CHARGE REFUTED IN BOSTON CHECK

Survey Shows Claim by Wets Fails to Hold True in City Prep System

Charges by wets that liquor drinking prevails among high school students since prohibition became a national policy, fall flat in Boston, according to data gathered by the 18 headmasters of the high and Latin schools in the city system.

In a survey conducted for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, the school heads declare that "hip flasks," and "lax morality," do not characterize the conduct of their pupils at football games, social functions, or outside of school hours.

When asked to "State what you know to be the general attitude of high school pupils at the present time toward taking a drink from the 'hip flask' at social gatherings," each of the 18 headmasters replied in substance, according to the report, as follows: "There is no evidence of any such drinking, and the great majority of pupils would not approve of such use."

In a specific comparison of the 10 prohibition years with the 10 immediately preceding 1920, the headmasters declare that there has been no growth of drinking or letting down of moral standards. The general tenor of their report is, that while drinking has never been a problem in the high schools of Boston, the present situation is so satisfactory as to make assertions of heavy drinking and lax morality among high school students in Boston, absurd.

At the 35 football games on Braves Field, there was no indication of drinking, the report said. Regard for school authority, care of public property, and school attendance, have been maintained and improved since prohibition, it adds.

Answers to questions sent out to teachers, supervisors and matrons at social affairs, were almost entirely to the effect that drinking is a negligible problem in Boston high schools. Some of the replies came from teachers who had been intimately associated with the pupils for 25 years.

Conferees Approve Higher Farm Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—With only a few exceptions, the tariff bill conferees on April 10 agreed to the higher Senate rates on farm products.

Reserving decision on the controversial Cuban raw sugar and tobacco levies, the Senate and House groups adjusting the tariff differences completed action on about half of the agricultural schedule.

A compromise rate of $2.50 a ton on sugar cane was agreed upon. The present rate of $1 had been raised by the House to $3 and by the Senate to $2.

Higher rates on watches and clocks, bentwood furniture and zinc ores had been agreed upon by the conferees the day before.

LE BRUN ARCHITECT PRIZE IS AWARDED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Le Brun Traveling Scholarship of the American Institute of Architects for 1930 has just been awarded to Joseph B. Wertz of Durham, N. C.

Six months' travel and independent study of architecture in Europe are the provisions of the award. Honorable mention in the competition, which was based on plans for a natural history museum for a city of medium size, went to Richard J. Pearce of Seattle; Miss Jean Brand and N. J. Saplenza, both of New York.

Once in Five Years an Atom in Space Gets Chance to Bump Another Atom

Matter is so thinly distributed in the vast spaces between the stars that one atom can expect to bump into another atom only about once in five years.

This was explained to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston April 9, by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C. The Rumford gold and silver medals were awarded to Doctor Plaskett for his spectrographic researches, of which the study of interstellar space was a part.

Doctor Plaskett told the academy that his research had shown that there is one ounce of mixed gases for each 1,000,000,000 cubic miles of interstellar space. It is on this basis that he was able to theorize upon the possible frequency of atomic collisions. In spite of the low density of the gases in interstellar space, Doctor Plaskett found that the average temperature was of the order of 10,000 degrees.

Such a temperature, Dr. Plaskett said, indicates that some new and unexpected properties of matter might be expected to be found. It is probable, he said, that cosmic rays will be found to have their origin in interstellar space.

The origin of these rays is at present one of the major puzzles facing the astrophysicist. They are the highest frequency of any wave motion yet discovered, and are capable of penetrating 16 feet of lead, as compared with a few millimeters for X-rays.

The presentation of the Rumford medal was made by Dr. A. E. Kennelly, electrical engineer of Harvard University, who is chairman of the Rumford committee of the academy.

Part of Coolidge's 'History' Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—A part of Calvin Coolidge's 500-word history of the United States—beginning, "In the year of Our Lord 1776, the people declared the eternal right to seek happiness—self-government and the divine duty to defend that right at any sacrifice—," was made public April 9 by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, and members of the South Dakota congressional delegation.

The history to be inscribed in letters that may be seen for miles on the rocks of the Black Hills in South Dakota, continued:

"In 1787, assembled in convention, they made a charter of perpetual union of free people of sovereign states establishing a government of limited powers—under an independent President—Congress and Court charged to provide security for all citizens in their enjoyment of liberty, equality and justice."

The history is a part of a memorial to be carved under the direction of Mr. Borglum upon the rock of Mount Rushmore in the Dakota hills.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS REPORTED PREPARED FOR FIVE-POWER PACT

Understanding Between Two Nations Said to Be the Result of the Intervention of the American Delegation

BRIAND IS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

Matters on Which All the Powers Are Agreed Are Battleship Holiday, Submarine Humanization and Various Technical Matters

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The American delegation on April 10 presented a model treaty to the other powers containing provisions for the tonnage limitations of auxiliary craft open for signature to Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and the other clauses on technical agreements open to all five. This development had been expected for several days, but on April 10 the draft model treaty was available for the first time. The treaty is in three parts. The first includes a capital ship holiday, the extension of the limitation of aircraft carriers, a definition of exempt ships, and various miscellaneous changes in the rules of procedure made since the Washington treaty.

The second part contains the submarine humanization pact and is also open to signature by all five. The third part contains the limitation of the tonnages of large and small cruisers, destroyers and submarines. It is expected that this section of the treaty will be signed immediately only by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. But it is hoped that the others will eventually sign when their political situation renders this possible.

It is learned from high official sources that this model treaty has been presented to all five powers in London and that no objection has been raised. The object is to adjourn the conference with everything that has been done sewn up and made permanent in a treaty. It is desired to avoid any bitterness and recrimination which might come if all the work was done by three powers and the other two were left out.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the possibility of an early consummation of the London labors. It is expected that without including France and Italy in the tonnage agreements, it will not be necessary to negotiate a consultative pact, and so apparently this idea is to be deferred until a later and more promising opportunity. The American delegation still feels that a treaty or this nature could be written for signature in a short time, and that their return on the Leviathan, sailing on April 22, is still possible.

Three-Power Pact Drafted

The British, American and Japanese delegations definitively settled the contents of the three-power treaty on April 10 and finished writing the first draft. At the same time the United States undertook the task of mediating between France and Italy in an attempt to write some kind of a five-power agreement, which probably will not contain tonnage figures but will draw the five London powers together.

Interviews between the French, British, Italians and Americans are tumbling over one another's heels. Dino Grandi is confined to his room at Claridge's Hotel so all roads lead there. Ramsay MacDonald saw the Italian Ambassador at Downing Street while Aristide Briand visited Signor Grandi. Just before lunch Henry L. Stimson and Hugh S. Gibson left the Ritz Hotel, the former to see M. Briand and the latter to see Signor Grandi.

These are but a few of the many talks which have kept the diplomatic automobiles darting between the various delegation headquarters. Although the hope of including French and Italian tonnage figures in the treaty has now almost definitely vanished, it is still expected that they will sign an agreement including many technical clauses. In the midst of all this five-power pother the last details were settled in the three-power negotiations. Now all that remains is the drafting, although of course this may take time. The last remaining question, that of trainingships, has been settled.

Question of Training Vessel

Upon the request of Japan, each of the three powers is to be allowed to convert one of the battleships marked down for scrapping into a training vessel. In the case of Japan, the ship will be the battle cruiser Kongo, while Great Britain and the United States will have the choice between five and three capital ships, respectively. The ships must first be completely demilitarized. Conversion into training ships merely obviates the necessity for scrapping.

The three-power agreement, therefore, has as a basis the tonnage limitations previously established for Great Britain and the United States approximately on the Rapidan level, and for Japan at a level working out at 70 per cent in destroyers and 6-inch gun cruisers; at nearly 70 per cent until 1936 for 8-inch gun cruisers; and at parity for submarines.

At Japan's request, it is to be permitted to accelerate the replacement of approximately 105,000 tons in submarine, destroyer and small cruiser categories. This concession is to allow Japan to spread out its building program evenly over a period of years and keep its shipyards occupied during the length of the treaty. It is not certain that Japan will actually begin this amount of construction, which is estimated to cost $150,000,000, for it

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French Takes Over Control of B. & M. Line

New Head Expected to Uphold New England Character of Road

That the Boston & Maine Railroad will bend its efforts toward development of New England interests in the future and will oppose consolidation of New England roads with trunk lines is the interpretation which railroad circles place upon the appointment, April 9, of Edward S. French of Springfield, Vt., to the presidency of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Although officials of the B. & M. refuse to make any definite statement to this effect, it is generally considered that the directors of the road would not have chosen a man whose past activities have been so closely linked with New England interests and New England prosperity had they not desired a strengthening of the New England character of the road as opposed to the possibility of controlling interest from without New England.

In an interview with the press today the newly elected president stated that in the past, as an officer of northern New England railroads, he has been opposed to the idea of a consolidation of New England railroads either among themselves or with the national trunk systems. "I have always had very little enthusiasm for consolidation," he said. When asked if he would maintain the same attitude in the future he replied that in the past he has looked at the question from the point of view of an officer of a northern road and

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Reich Radicals Put Propaganda in Police Circles

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The Reichswehr and police are now defending themselves vigorously against Communist and Fascist propaganda within their ranks.

For some time both radical groups have been trying to win supporters within these two forces upon whose action protection of the republican regime against revolt greatly depends.

By arresting a Communist writer the Berlin police have uncovered a widespread organization for secret printing of radical literature. The Fascisti have been trying to win supporters among the officers and men of the army.

A Fascist newspaper now announces that the general at the head of the military academy at Dresden, who recently resigned from the army, has joined the ranks of Adolf Hitler, who has become friendly again with Dr. Alfred Hugenberg.

After the latter supported the present government Herr Hitler cut loose from him. But this is regarded by many as a mere gesture to satisfy the Fascisti. Herr Hitler has published a statement to the effect that he understands Dr. Hugenberg was acting under the pressure of circumstances.

STOCKHOLDERS URGED TO AID AIR MERGER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The directors of the National Air Transport have just refused to approve a plan for the absorption of their company by the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation to form the first transcontinental all air mail and passenger line.

Later Frederick B. Rentschler, president of the United Aircraft, announced that the efforts to bring about the merger of the two companies will be carried direct to the National Transport stockholders. The present effort to gain control direct from the stockholders is regarded here as a contest for control of National Air Transport between Curtiss-Wright Corporation and the United Aircraft, two of the largest companies in the aviation field.

GRAM NAMES METHODISTS IN LOBBY INQUIRY

Temperance Board Charged With Influencing Legislation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Armed with a 34-page address and numerous photostatic documents, George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, appeared before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee at his own request to back his charges that the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church is "violating the American principle" of separation of church and state.

Mr. Tinkham asked the committee to investigate the activities of this dry organization, headed by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, together with those of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He intends to give examples of the latter's work at his next appearance before the committee.

As various charges were laid at the door of the Methodist organization, they were carefully weighed and questioned by Thaddeus H. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, and Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, dry Democrats on the committee. Mr. Tinkham has been opposed to prohibition since its inception, he testified.

Influence of Dr. Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, through his membership in the Methodist Church, maintenance of a "secret file" of religious affiliations of members of Congress, interference with appointment of federal judges, and violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, were among the accusations Mr. Tinkham made against the Methodist board.

Mr. Tinkham was admonished at the beginning of his testimony that the committee did not wish to hear about the merits or demerits of any legislation, but was interested only in efforts made to influence Congress or the executive branch of the government. After attempting to establish that the board is not merely exercising its privilege of free speech and right of petition, but is a lobbying organization, Mr. Tinkham called the committee's attention to the board's headquarters opposite the Senate wing of the Capitol, declaring it "fortunate" and "strategic" for the purpose of maintaining close surveillance upon Congress.

Disclosing the "secret file" of religious affiliation statistics, Mr. Tinkham declared that it had a "sinister aspect" in that "it must indicate it is used for political purposes in bringing influence to bear through church affiliation."

Pointing out that Methodists lead in numbers in both houses of Congress, Mr. Walsh suggested that the board might only be "showing a justifiable pride" in keeping the file. "It is a long stretch to think it is used for lobbying," he added.

Mr. Tinkham also charged the board with violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, saying it had failed to file with the House its expenditures during the last presidential campaign. He has taken the matter up with the Department of Justice, but the charge is still pending, Mr. Tinkham said.

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Argentine Women to Get Scholarships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—The American Association of University Women has recently addressed itself to the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano, in order that the conditions under which Argentine women can apply for United States scholarships should be known to the general public.

These scholarships, of $1500 gold per annum, have been in existence for some time and were first offered as a gesture of friendship toward the women of Latin America. The conditions under which the scholarships are offered are the following: the applicants must be citizens of a Latin-American republic; be 21 years of age; have a school-leaving certificate, and know enough English to be able to study in English textbooks, follow lectures, take part in debates and take down notes.

The applicant must also specialize in branches of study connected with education; social hygiene, child welfare, town planning. The scholarship is valid for any university in the United States, the student being allowed to choose her own college, submitting her choice for approval to the American Association of University Women.

Glider With Motor Ends 500-Mile Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A small, powered glider, one of the newest developments in aeronautics, piloted by Stanley Hoffman, landed here at 5:10 p. m., on April 8, completing a flight from Cincinnati, O., in 9½ hours.

The little aircraft alighted only once during its more than 500-mile flight, when Mr. Hoffman came down at Plainfield, N. J., for fuel. Mr. Hoffman said he maintained an average speed of between 55 and 65 miles an hour during the entire trip; flew at altitudes varying from 2000 to 7000 feet, and his total expenses from Cincinnati to New York were only $9.60.

The airplane which is called the "Aronca," is 22 feet long and has a 36-foot wing spread. It can take off after a run of about 15 or 20 feet and climbs as easily as an ordinary airplane. It was built by the American Corporation of Cincinnati and has been purchased by Roosevelt Flying School for the use of student flyers.

CONGRESS DRYS WIN EVERY TEST IN ILLINOIS VOTE

State Senate Is Also Safe Against Wets' Attack in Primary Battle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first general test of prohibition sentiment at the moment, not by straw vote but by the much more vital process of elections, finds prohibition weathering the gale recently stirred up by the wets. Such is the conclusion to be drawn from the Illinois primary of this week.

Despite some severe onslaughts by the wets, not a single dry representative in Congress was retired, but the line of 18 drys remains unbroken. The three dry Chicago representatives came through unscathed. In the district dominated by Peoria, once the greatest whisky distilling center in the world, the efforts of a wet were repulsed.

The most conspicuous dry victory evolved in the contest for representative-at-large. Illinois has two such seats, whose district is the entire State. Never before this year have so many candidates appeared as wets to seek these places. The recent wet propaganda wave apparently encouraged aspirants with liquor as their theme.

The withdrawal of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, holder of one of the seats, made a vacancy and there seemed a good chance to capture the other. Twenty-three Republican candidates came out. Ten of them declared against prohibition.

Here was an authentic test of wet and dry sentiment in Illinois, with the vote inclusive of both city and country, and prohibition thrust to the front as never before for these two seats.

But not a wet came close to winning. One of the two victors is best known throughout the State for his dry record, and the other had previously campaigned as a dry.

The two victors were Richard Yates, present Representative-at-Large, who does not enjoy any great party organization backing but whose hold on the State is largely due to his support of prohibition, and Frank L. Smith.

Wets are blocked from putting through any anti-prohibition bills in the state Legislature. The drys could not be dislodged from their control of the Senate at this election.

The wet and dry issue was immediately projected into the contest for United States Senator by James Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic nominee. He announced he would force prohibition to the front in contending with Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican candidate. National headquarters of the W. C. T. U. at Evanston issued a statement pronouncing Mrs. McCormick an "unalterable dry," and declaring that the struggle between them would be largely based on prohibition. While disappointed in the defeat of its choice for Senator, the Anti-Saloon League took comfort in the fact that "Mrs. McCormick is dry and has run as such."

SOUTH CAROLINA CITY OBSERVES FOUNDING DATE

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles II, according to letters of Lord Ashley Cooper, for whom both the Ashley River and the Cooper River at Charleston were named. In April of that year Sir John Yeamans, then Royal Governor, recommended another location for the city of Charles Town as soon as feasible, "as Albemarle Point is too low and troubled also by the Indians and Spaniards."

In 1679 the exodus from Albemarle Point to Oyster Point began and the order was given that public offices be moved and the Grand Council hold sessions at the new location. In the Spring of 1680 the removal was made and 30 substantial houses were erected.

During that year the population of the new settlement was increased by the arrival of the Frigate Richmond bearing more than three score Huguenots who fled from France after the Edict of Nantes that they might be relieved in America of religious intolerance. In Charleston there now exists the only Huguenot (French Protestant) Church in America.

From 1680 to 1682 the settlement was known as New Charles Town. From 1682 it was known variously as Charles Town and Charleston. In 1783, by act of incorporation by the South Carolina Legislature, the city became officially Charleston and as such has remained.

The joint anniversary celebration in Charleston comes at the season when the flaming azaleas of the world-famous Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Gardens are at the peak of bloom and when the old-world metropolis itself is at its colorful and charming zenith.

Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor of Charleston, has issued an official proclamation designating April 10-13 not only as the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the official settlement of the city, and the two hundred and sixtieth celebration of the founding of the province, but also home-coming time for Charlestonians all over the world.

Forester Pleads for Care of Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The thought and purpose back of Arbor Day can be as fittingly observed by programs featuring the feeding and pruning of trees already established as by those exercises confined solely to the planting of shade or ornamental trees, according to E. L. Scovell, extension forester for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in commenting on programs for Arbor Day, which will be observed in New Jersey this year on Friday, April 11.

The planting of trees, according to Mr. Scovell, while admittedly a good beginning, becomes only a gesture unless the practice is followed by the care that trees need to remain healthy and beautiful.

"To sing songs and recite poems over a tree is not enough," he declared. "Someone must see that the tree has the water, food, light and the pruning so necessary for continued growth.

"In practically every community there are trees much in need of the care that willing hands could give them. These trees are both a challenge and an opportunity to those wishing to observe Arbor Day fittingly.

"Every man, woman and child could easily observe Arbor Day by feeding the shade trees in their yards or along the streets in front of their homes."

Woman's College to Hold Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Evidence that interest in international topics is penetrating even the small college is shown by an Institute on Pan-American Relations, arranged by the Illinois Woman's College here, to be held May 1, 2, 3. Chester D. Pugsley of New York, donor of the institute, will preside at all of the sessions.

Prof. Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University, and Señor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister to the United States from Panama, will be among the speakers.

ADVERTISING BILL PASSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Amendment of the State Constitution to allow the State to control and restrict advertising along the highways, proposed by H. E. H. Bereteron (R.), Senator from Lake George, was adopted on April 8 in the Assembly. An appropriation of $14,000 for planting trees along the highways also was approved in the Assembly. The latter bill is by Henry N. Allen (R.), Assemblyman from Pawling.

Opening of New Boston Workshop Marks Progress in Blind Training

Factory Building Widens Scope of Sightless Through Employment in Varied Lines—Many Achievements Reviewed

The opening of a new workshop where adult blind will be given a better economic chance, through employment as mattress makers, cane-chair weavers and in other occupations within the scope of their abilities, is one of the practical ways chosen by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind to celebrate the second century of its activities.

The new factory, located in South Boston, is a five-story industrial building of reinforced concrete fireproof construction. It was especially designed by James Purdon, Boston architect, to meet the special demands of those handicapped by loss of sight, and marks fresh progress in the effort to make it possible for these people to become self-supporting.

In one department numbers of the factory force are already engaged in the several operations incident to mattress building, and it is worthy of note that they work only with the very best materials. Here women sit at power sewing machines and with never a slip, fashion the covers. These are sent along to another section where, from bins of horse-hair, they are filled to just the right springiness—each according to specifications cut on the edge of cards that accompany the job. Then they are passed to the sewing room where the final stitching and binding and tying are completed on steel tables.

All this work is done by men and women who, though physically sightless, have acquired a remarkable efficiency in their work. In antoher department blind experts sit at machines, operating the six keys which furnish the combinations of Braille characters, and as they work, deep strips of smooth copper become peppered with the little mounds which open new worlds of interest to those whose eyes are sightless. There is also a printing department in the factory, and rooms where chairs are re-caned and tennis racquets restrung.

The activities of the factory are generally managed so that "both ends meet" financially, according to Frank C. Bryan, manager of the workshop. The amount paid last year to the 21 blind adults working at the shop was $13,959, and more mattress work is being sought this year to extend the opportunities of the workers.

In referring to the achievements of the past 100 years, Edward E. Allen, for 22 years director of the work of the institution, calls especial attention to the school in Watertown, Mass., where there are about 280 pupils who, because of impairment of vision, would be unable to progress in the ordinary public schools. The course begins, says Mr. Allen, with kindergarten and ends with the high school, requiring usually about 12 years and embracing also physical, manual, domestic, and musical training.

Several graduates are now going daily from Watertown to college and the New England Conservatory of Music. The students receive vocational guidance while at school and afterward, and when the times are favorable placement in industry—both from an agent of the State Division of the Blind. They follow all sorts of callings—for example: hand assembling in factories and warehouses; ticketing, wrapping, inspecting, selling, office typewriting, making household supplies, serving as mothers' helpers, poultry keeping, lecturing, writing, entertaining, investigating social conditions, teaching adult blind, operating telephone exchanges, teaching school, teaching music, church organ playing, singing, playing for dancing, composing music, piano tuning, law and preaching.

Germans Seeking New Trade Outlet

BERLIN (AP)—Cultivation by Germany of closer commercial relations with her eastern and southeastern neighbors, possibly at the expense of present trade relations with the United States, Canada and Argentina, was urged on April 9 by Hermann Dietrich, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economics.

Speaking at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, Herr Dietrich produced figures showing how imports from the three American countries greatly exceeded exports to them. He added that although Germany's eastern neighbors had raised high tariff walls, experience had shown that a satisfactory expansion of trade with them was possible.

He mentioned that the adverse trade balance with Argentina was 370,000,000 marks (about $90,000,000), with the United States 796,000,000 marks, and with Canada 216,000,000 marks.

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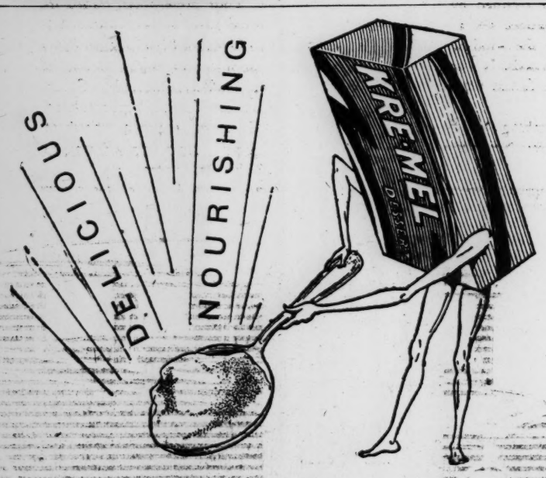

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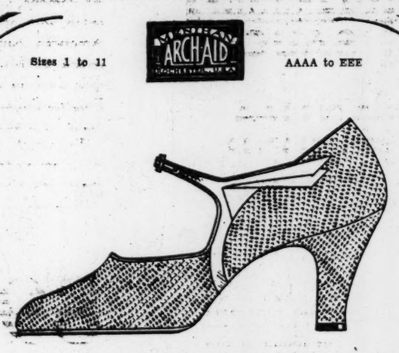

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M'FADDEN URGES ACTION BY U. S. IN WORLD BANK

Declares Federal Officer Should Have Place on Board of Managers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American participation in the Bank for International Settlements, called for by the Young reparations plan, should be on an official basis and not through private banking firms, Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has advised the Administration.

The enormous potentialities in international relations of the world financial institution, the congressional banking leader holds, makes it absolutely essential that the United States be represented by a governmental agency rather than by private individuals.

It is inevitable, Mr. McFadden asserts, that the Federal Reserve will be drawn into the operations of the international bank and for that reason he is urging upon the Government that it frankly acknowledge American participation in its affairs and put an official representative on the bank's board of managers.

Guided by Private Firm

"At the present time," Mr. McFadden said, "American participation in the International Bank involves an impossible set of arrangements. The Reserve System is officially forbidden to participate in the bank, but it will inevitably be involved deeply in its operations. The American participation, however, will be guided by a private banking firm."

In outlining the history of American policy in regard to the world bank Mr. McFadden said that the United States Government, following its post-war policy of political isolation from Europe, refused to have any part in the collection of German reparations. When the Young Plan was devised the Bank of International Settlements was provided for not only to collect reparations, but to perform a great variety of banking functions.

The banking powers of the new bank, according to Mr. McFadden, are such that many students see its ultimate rôle as that of a world bank, performing for the central banks of the world many functions not unlike those performed by the American Federal Reserve for member banks.

Since the United States had refused to have any share in the collection of reparations, the State Department ruled on May 27 last that the Federal Reserve System could have nothing to do with the International Bank, which is the reparations collecting agency under the Young plan.

Interrelated Arrangement

It is the interrelated arrangement, resulting from the dual rôle of the International Bank as a reparations collection agency and a world bank that Mr. McFadden states he wants cleared up and brought to public notice.

"This International Bank," he says, "already has powers conferred on it which, if skillfully exercised, can make it a super-world bank, and if any are lacking the statutes are so arranged that the powers can be amplified. My personal opinion is that it will become the repository for the world's gold supplies. Regardless of whether or not that proves to be the case, however, everyone who has studied the bank concedes that it has enormous potentialities.

"The United States is going into this thing blindly and through a private banking firm, where, if participation is desirable, it should be through a public agency and on a clearly understood basis."

COW UNIVERSITY HAS LAST LAUGH IN AIDING STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

think on the public problems of the time—for who are the scholars of a university to assume that they are fundamentally any wiser than men outside the university—but by putting its research facilities at the disposal of the basic groups in the life of the State.

About 25 years ago in Wisconsin, the university and the State joined in the elaboration of what came to be known as "The Wisconsin Idea," which was simply the putting of a fact-basis under the procedures of the life of the State.

Scholarship Assumes New Role

Under the magic of this idea, scholarship ceased to be an idol of pedants and became an instrument of the people. The doctors of the university turned their attention to the dairy barns of the State, as Pasteur once served the farmers and—say it softly—the distillers of the region in which he served as natural scientist and schoolman. The economists of the university dealt with the techniques of Wisconsin industry as well as with the more remote theories of Adam Smith and Ricardo. Men of the cap and gown left their academic cloisters to serve on commissions at the State Capitol and dealt first-hand with the social and economic operations of the Commonwealth.

All the basic problems of seed and soil and weather, of animal husbandry, of the production and distribution of dairy products were subjected to a wide and well-planned study. In little more than a half generation agricultural Wisconsin was remade.

Cynical journalists, noting the formative influence of the university in the agricultural life of the State, referred to the university as a "cow university," but the net result of this intimate interlocking of the learning of the university with the life of the State was a great and glowing period in the history of the Commonwealth.

Reaction Sets In

But the actual administration of "The Wisconsin Idea" fell into a good many personal and political entanglements. There came a reaction against this attempt of the university to come out of its monkish cloister into the market place. Here and there men began to raise the cry—Shall we have a state university or a university state? An air of renaissance had been blowing through the State. A period of reaction set in.

The learning of the university and the life of the State had been intimately related. A period of unscrambling began. Criticized as an impertinent meddler, the university naturally tended to withdraw into its own shell and to follow the more common course of conventional universities. And I cannot but believe that both State and university suffered from the partial destruction of "The Wisconsin Idea" that took place.

My clear conviction of the crucial importance of a formative relationship between the learning of the university and the life of the State has led me to explore the possibility of a reincarnation of "The Wisconsin Idea" in a manner that will not encounter the difficulties that beset the idea in its first form. Such a reincarnation is, in fact, now under way.

We are proceeding upon the assumption that it is not the business of the university to participate in the administration of the life of the State, but that it is the business of the university to serve those who do administer the life of the State—officially or unofficially—by putting at their disposal the results of its research on the problems the organized State and its people face.

Foundries Turn to University

A while ago 300 small iron foundries in Wisconsin found themselves facing an uncertain future in a stiffly competitive field. They were without access to research counsel. No one of them could afford to buy such counsel as their large competitors enjoyed. These small foundries federated, each putting a little money into a common fund; the university added something to it, and R. S. McCaffrey, professor of mining and metallurgy in the College of Engineering, directed a program of intensive study of the problems of the federated small foundries.

These foundries are today on a sound basis. Without this co-operative research venture many, if not most of them, would today be out of business.

This same policy is being pursued with the clay products industries of the State. Steps are being taken to carry out a similar program with the small merchants of the State who, with the growth of chain stores and kindred new competitive forces, are under extraordinary compulsion to maximum efficiency of organization and method.

This "New Wisconsin Idea" cannot, I think, be misinterpreted as the idea of the university carrying out into the State sealed packages of social salvation manufactured in academic seclusion. It is rather the idea of the university as the research arm of the State, the research arm of the people of the State—the farmers, the manufacturers, the business men, the bankers, the laboring men, and so on.

Meaning of New Service

It does not mean the university doing something for the people; it means the university doing something with the people. We are working toward a state research council that shall be made up of the directing minds of the university's research forces and lay representatives from all the basic social and economic groups of the State.

This state research council is conceived as a medium of communication through which the people of the State can approach the university and throw its unsolved problems on the study tables of the scholars. Through this state research council the people of the State and the scholars of the university can sit down together before research is begun and talk over the problems upon which light is needed.

Out of such conferences the scholars of the university will, I suspect, get as much benefit as the people of the State will get. Life and learning will meet in a process of cross-fertilization.

Where the research forces of the university turn their attention to such problems as taxation that are loaded with the dynamite of political controversy, it is particularly important to guard against piecemeal research, and to guarantee comprehensive investigation, to guard against the possibility of biased interpretation of the collated facts and to guarantee, as nearly as may be humanly possible, natural scientific impartiality.

How End Is to Be Achieved

We are hoping to achieve these ends through a device that has been successfully used in national research groups. When a comprehensive research has been conducted on taxation in the State, let us say, it is proposed to submit the results, prior to publication, to the scrutiny of the state research council or to an improvised group made up of representatives of all the social, economic and occupational groups in the State that would be affected by the results.

When these groups have had time to subject the results of the research to a searching study by their own experts if they choose, their representatives will sit around a table with the scholars who conducted the research and register their dissent, assent or their suggestions.

If the representative of any occupational group challenges the facts or the conclusions of any part of the report, his challenge will have to meet the scrutiny of the representatives of the other occupational groups at the table. If admitted flaws are found in the results, they will be corrected. Many objections raised by this or that group will doubtless be withdrawn in the light of the all-round discussion that follows.

But if the representative of any occupational group raises an objection of the soundness of which he cannot convince either his fellow laymen around the table or the scholars who conducted the research, and if he himself remains convinced of the soundness of his objection, he will be given the privilege of a signed footnote registering the dissent of his group and stating the grounds of its dissent.

This technique will, I believe, afford an effective training in the co-operative consideration of common problems by the diverse occupational leadership of the State, and will, I think, remove the chance of the charge that any single group of scholars seeks impertinently to meddle in public affairs.

It is as the research arm of the common life of the state that the state university may, in any judgement, make its greatest contribution to the American future.

Officials Plan Wider Scope for University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—An enlarged conception of a state university as vastly greater than an institution to turn out graduates holding a sheepskin or a coveted degree is being evolved at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, and F. E. Turneaure, dean of the engineering college, are planning to completely modernize the Engineering College, with expansion of its research facilities to make it a direct instrument of co-operation in the State's industrial development.

Dr. Frank predicts that the economic structure of the State can be remade within two decades through extending the university's services to groups of small businesses unable to finance their own research requirements, at the same time largely increasing the State's basic prosperity. He contends it is an important function of a modern state university to place the research facilities of all its departments at the disposal of basic groups for the solution of taxation, social, industrial and other problems.

Development of an entirely new engineering college campus is contemplated. An appropriation of $577,000 voted by the State Legislature for construction of mechanical engineering building opens the way for the first unit of the modernized college.

COURT UPHOLDS ACTION BY WILBUR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Holding that the Secretary of the Interior has the right to fix the price at which oil taken from government-owned lands under lease may be sold, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on April 7 reversed an action by the District of Columbia Supreme Court granting the Texas Company a permanent injunction against Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Wilbur refused to approve a contract made by the Cody Petroleum Company to sell oil from the Oregon basin in Wyoming to the Texas Company for 53 cents a barrel at the well and insisted on a price of 85 cents a barrel. The Texas Company sought and was a granted a permanent injunction against the Secretary by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

University of Wisconsin Gets Back of State Industries With Research

Upper Row (Left to Right)—Lathrop Hall; Agricultural Hall; © Photo-art House, Madison, Wis. Lower Row—Bascom Hall, Central Building, Where Policies Are Administered. Dr. Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin.

BRITISH SELECT BOARD TO WIDEN OVERSEAS TRADE

Advisory 'Council of Action' to Assist in Relief of Unemployment

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British export traders are to have the assistance of a new advisory body known as the Overseas Trade Development Council, formation of which is officially announced.

George Masterman Gillett, Member of Parliament, secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, in a statement issued April 9, explained that for some time past he has felt the need of a special organization to examine the problems of export trade, study the present and potential markets, constantly review the volume and trend of trade, investigate reasons for the decline in exports by trades and markets and ascertain possible remedies with the object of profitable expansion of British commerce.

With this end in view he has formed the council, consisting of himself as chairman and a number of permanent officials of the Department of Overseas Trade and four prominent representatives of commerce, namely, Sir George Vyle, past president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; L. W. Matters, Member of Parliament, managaing editor of the Review of South and Central America; Hugh Lewis, recently general manager and secretary of Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, and D. A. Horner, formerly assistant manager of the London office of the Guaranty Trust Company.

This standing council, which will work in close harmony with J. H. Thomas, Cabinet Minister in charge of unemployment, "will constantly examine the state of export trade as a whole, and, in order that its work shall be as valuable and specific as possible when particular trades, industries or markets are reviewed, special representatives of the trade or industry will be invited to attend meetings of the council. Accordingly a panel of representatives who will assist in the work of the council and who will be available in formal consultations is being formed."

Among those who have already agreed to give their services in this connection are Sir Arthur Balfour, former chairman of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and closely connected with the steel trade; Lord Barnby, director of Lloyds Bank and partner in the wool firm of Francis Willey & Co., Bradford, Yorks., and Boston, Mass.; P. J. Pybus, Member of Parliament, director of the English Electric Company; and G. E. Rowland, chairman of Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd.

Mr. Gillett, speaking at a luncheon of the association of British Chambers of Commerce April 10, described the new body as "a council of action." "We have commonly thought," he said, "of two partners in industry—management or capital on the one hand, production or labor on the other. But aren't there three? Isn't distribution or marketing equally important?" The aim of the development council, he declared, will be to co-ordinate these three branches.

BATES IS ELECTED HEAD OF CUNARD LINE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sir Thomas Royden, presiding at the annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, outlined a scheme for a new superliner for the Atlantic passenger service. It would, he said, be some time before the definite stage of entering into a contract was reached, and final details available for publication, but it would be found that the Cunard Company, as in the past, had set its mind on the construction of a steamer which would bear favorable comparison with anything afloat.

Dr. Percy E. Bates was elected to succeed Sir Thomas as chairman.

LINE OF ANCIENT WALL TRACED AT UR OF CHALDEES

Built in 2300 B. C., It Was 20 Feet High, 80 Wide and Encircled City

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The remains of a wall 20 feet high and 80 feet wide, which once encircled the ancient city of Ur of the Chaldees, has been traced 2½ miles, according to a report just received from Dr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the British Museum to Mesopotamia.

"The walls of Ur," said Dr. Woolley, "serve to remind us of the great wall of the Romans built around Great Britain, but the walls of Ur were of more perishable materials and have had to withstand for twice as long the violence of man and the processes of decay. Little is left but enough to picture something of what they were like 4000 years ago.

According to the report, the base of the wall is a rampart of mud brick, along the top of which ran a wall of burnt brick. It was built by King Ur-Engur in about 2300 B. C.

"The rampart is an amazing structure," Dr. Woolley states, "varying from a width of from 70 to 90 feet and a height of 26 feet. The back of the rampart was mostly hidden by the terraces on which the town stood, and for which it acted as a retaining wall. Its front sloped sharply downward and for most of its length was washed by a wide canal.

"One of the most surprising discoveries we have made was that the Ur of 2500 B. C. was a city of waters. We found that it was almost entirely surrounded by water; the Euphrates ran to the west of it, canals along its north and east ends, and to all appearances a canal was dug right through the middle of the town close to the limits of the sacred area.

"Our excavation work has brought to light no less than four temples. Two of them are late, the work of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus, respectively, but two bear the dedication of Rim-Sin la Larsa, who, in view of the fact that he was defeated in his old age by Hammurabi of Babylon, can be reckoned as Abraham's contemporary.

"The earlier temples, one to En-ki, the water god, and the other to Ningishzida, the brother of Adonis, or Tammuz, were built in 1990 and 1985 B. C. The excavation of two of the temples is still in progress, and under one of the Rim-Sin buildings we are finding ruins of an earlier date, which include brick columns, a new and most interesting feature of Sumerian architecture of the Third Dynasty."

"GRAF" MAST TO BE ERECTED

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil (AP)—Ernest Bexen, engineer from the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, Germany, arrived here April 7 to supervise construction of a mooring mast for the dirigible Graf Zeppelin on her South American flight in May. The work will be completed in two weeks.

STEEL MERGER BLOCKED AGAIN BY COURT MOVE

Injunction Now Sought to Block Voting 125,000 Youngstown Shares

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—A new court battle deadlocked the proposed Youngstown Sheet & Tube-Bethlehem Steel Corporation merger April 10 as combatants dug in for a possible decisive engagement.

A temporary injunction which the opposition forces sought to make permanent tied up voting of proxies which financial observers agreed was sufficient to swing victory to either side.

On this injunction suit depended whether approximately 125,000 shares could be voted, it was estimated by attorneys for Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier whose desperate opposition has provided one of the most dramatic struggles of modern business.

The action, brought April 9 to invalidate voting of 51,038 shares held by Otis & Co., an Eaton concern, was amended to include all shares sold without proxies since Sheet & Tube books closed March 22. Former owners of the Otis block had given their proxies to the merger proponents.

Eaton forces estimated the total number of shares affected by the amendment was increased to 125,000—more than enough with the 310,000 shares directly controlled by Eaton and his associates to block the deal. To win they need less than 400,000 shares, or one-third of the approximately 1,200,000 shares outstanding.

Confronted with the new challenge, proponents of the consolidation announced they would ask Common Pleas Judge C. S. Turnbaugh to dissolve the injunction.

The new injunction proceedings differ from the defeated action by being brought in the name of Myron C. Wick Jr., as a general shareholder instead of Otis & Co. as the owners. Judge Turnbaugh held that Otis & Co. had purchased the stock since the books closed with full knowledge that it was not receiving the voting proxies. Whether he loses or not, Eaton announced he would carry on the fight.

BILL TO PROMOTE TOURIST TRAVEL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of a division of travel in the Commerce Department was proposed on April 7 by Representative Dyer (R.), Missouri. His bill was designed to promote tourist travel in the United States, particularly from Canada.

In a statement, the Missourian said an assistant trade commissioner for travel should be placed in each of the American consular offices at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, and a travel trade commissioner at Ottawa. The division also would assist in handling complaints of immigrants at Ellis Island.

SALAD DRESSINGS are so much finer and appetizing when well seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

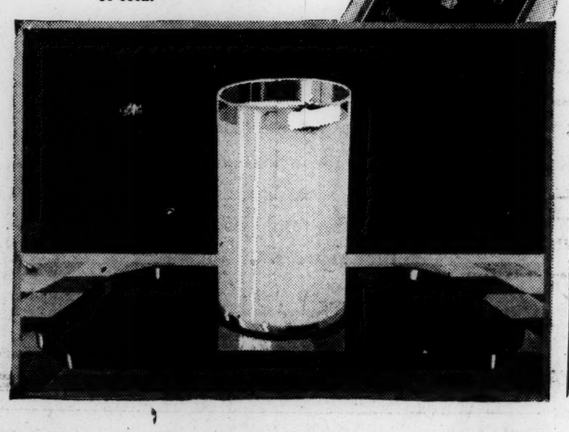
BURNETT'S Extracts VANILLA ALMOND and MINT

Absolutely pure

Only the finest-flavored vanilla beans from Mexico are dissolved for the pure essence of vanilla bottled under the Burnett label. For your protection adulterated extracts are required by the Pure Food and Drugs Act to be labeled IMITATION. You can rely upon the purity and choice natural flavor of all Burnett's Extracts. Joseph Burnett Co., 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

VANILLA MILK and other wholesome and delicious beverages and desserts are to be found in this delightful book.

Send 10¢



Burnett's Vanilla makes milk taste delicious. Use ½ teaspoonful and a little sugar to a glass, either hot or cold.

Aristocrats of the Lawn Mower World

Coldwell "L-Twin" Motor Mower and Roller. Mows and Rolls simultaneously 4 to 6 acres a day. Gang units increase its capacity to 10 acres on one gallon of gasoline. Equipped with two-cylinder motors.

THE New Line of Coldwell Power Lawn Mowers and Rollers completely eclipses all previous achievements of the lawn mower industry. Introducing a host of engineering betterments combined with Coldwell traditional dependability, they are the outstanding triumph of Coldwell's long and successful career. They richly deserve the title "Aristocrats of the Power Mower World."

A wide selection of styles and sizes in Coldwell Lawn Mowers is now on display at your dealer's. An expert will help you choose exactly the right machine for your lawn—and the best value for the amount of money you have in mind. Literature describing the entire Coldwell line will be sent on request. Will gladly arrange demonstration on your own lawn.

Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse Mowers

COLDWELL DEPENDABLE LAWN MOWERS

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.
In Canada—Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph.

Famous Mt. Baldy Trophy won by Dynamic New

ERSKINE

At Pomona, Calif., on Feb. 25, an Erskine stock sedan, with optional gear ratio, certified by the American Automobile Association, set a new record up Mt. Baldy, making the winding 7.1 mile climb in 10 minutes, 44 seconds. It won the Progress-Bulletin trophy for the fastest time ever made by a strictly stock car.

Feats such as the record-breaking Mt. Baldy climb are evidence of the Dynamic New Erskine's power and stamina.

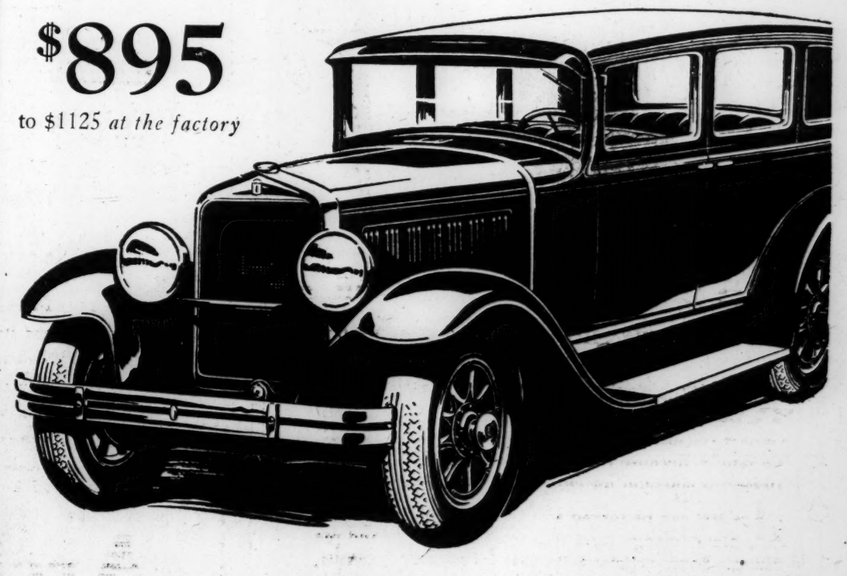
You can command this champion performance at surprisingly low cost. A small down payment is all that is needed. Your present car, traded in, may make any initial cash outlay unnecessary.

Come—drive the Dynamic New Erskine! Prove the flashing response of its great engine, unleashed by a new full-power muffler, pioneered by Studebaker. Enjoy the comfort of ample legroom, headroom, in this BIG car of 114-inch wheelbase.

THE STUDEBAKER CORP. OF AMERICA
A. R. Erskine, *President*

Erskine prices from $895 to $1125 at the factory

$895 to $1125 *at the factory*



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BUILT BY STUDEBAKER—BUILDER OF CHAMPIONS

SPRINGFIELD 'Y' GETS $250,000 ON CONDITIONS

J. D. Rockefeller Jr. Offers This Amount Toward Endowment Fund

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The receipt of a gift of $250,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., on condition that $1,750,000 be received in cash from other contribution sources before July 1, 1935, Toward a $2,000,000 endowment fund for the International Young Men's Christian Association College here was announced on April 9 by Dr. L. L. Doggett, the president.

This endowment fund is to be known as the "semicentennial fund," and it is the aim of the college to have the entire fund raised by 1935 when the college will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. In the meantime, Mr. Rockefeller will pay to the college beginning with this year and ending on Dec. 31, 1934, an income of 5 per cent on the pledge of $250,000.

In 1925, when the college, more generally called Springfield College, started the raising of a $2,500,000 building and expansion fund, Mr. Rockefeller gave personally $535,000 toward the fund. Another $500,000 was given toward this fund by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, one of the funds under the control of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Plans were announced following the meeting of the board of trustees of the college, for the raising by July, 1931 of $100,000 to carry on the work of the Y. M. C. A. school of physical education at Geneva, Switz., for a period of six years. The present year is the third in the history of this school which is affiliated with Springfield College.

Members of the American committee on the school are Chairman, Col. Benjamin A. Franklin of this city, William Orr and Walter J. Campbell of this city, J. C. Armstrong of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. John Brown Jr. and Dr. George L. Meylan, both of Jersey City, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of Asbury Park, N. J., Miss Caroline Hazzard of Peacedale, R. I., Charles H. Hyde of Buffalo, N. Y., Emerson Gaylord of Chicopee and former Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire.

DELEGATE TO SPEAK ON WORLD RELATIONS

Dr. William E. Rappard, dean of the Post-Graduate School of International Studies at Geneva, will be the guest of the League of Nations Association at a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, April 15, at 7 p. m.

Dr. Rappard, who was formerly rector of the University of Geneva, has twice been a member of the Swiss delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and since 1927 a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, will speak on "What Next in International Relations."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday; gentle variable winds becoming moderate southerly; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 40.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature; gentle variable winds becoming moderate to fresh southeast.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight and Friday; moderate west shifting to fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	62
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	38
Boston	38	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	42	New Orleans	62
Calgary	24	New York	42
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	44
Chicago	56	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	32	San Francisco	52
Galveston	66	St. Louis	54
Hatteras	56	St. Paul	56
Helena	38	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	62
Kansas City	66	Washington	42
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:09 p. m., Friday 9:33 a. m.
Height of Tides 10 feet, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:50 p. m.

DEBATERS ELECT OFFICERS

What is said to be the oldest men's debating organization in the United States, the Park Street Club, founded in 1890, held its 534th meeting April 9 to elect officers and conduct regular business. The new officers are: James D. Thumith, president; George F. Deroc, secretary, and Albert E. Heimann, treasurer.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner meeting, Zonta Club of Boston, lecture by John H. Kenney of the Great Northern Railway, musical entertainment by Ora Larthard, cellist, and Alice Drayton, pianist, University Club, 6.

Lubrication meeting, New England section, S. A. E., talks by George A. Rounds, Vacuum Oil Company, New York, and Robert S. Dynes, Pennsylvania Petroleum Products Company, Providence, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: talk on "The Bay Colony Circle," by Lyman V. Rutledge, Lecture Hall, 8.

Lecture on "Aviation," in series by Robert O'Brien, Massachusetts supervisor of aviation, auspices Division of University Extension, State Department of Education, Massachusetts Art School, 7:30.

Boston City Club: presentation of dream pictures, "Norway and Sweden," by Branson De Cou, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Recital by Maud Gatchell Hicks on "Berkeley Square," Academy of Speech Arts, 208 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: lecture by Mrs. August Belmont on "Glimpses of G. Bernard Shaw," Ford Hall, 7:45.

Modern Homes Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, until 10:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Dorothy George, mezzo soprano, 8:15.
Brown Hall—Concert, the Norfleet Trio, 8:15.
Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Concert, Albert Spalding, violinist, 8:15.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Tavern."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"D. C. M."
Majestic—John McCormack in the film "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Fourth members' luncheon, Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaker Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "Egyptian Art II" by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Modern Homes Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, 1 to 10:30, through April 16.

Hotel Statler: annual open meeting, Boston City Federation, speakers, Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor James M. Curley and others, Georgian Room, 10:30.

Hearing of petition of Beacon Hill Association to amend the zoning law on Beacon Hill, City Hall, Room 30, 3:30.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park—Czechoslovakian articles, odds and handicrafts.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Leperc, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of Early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Carl Cutler, Marion Chase, Charles Hopkinson, C. H. Pepper and Harley Perkins, and oils by Miss Chase. Through April 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Equestrian paintings by Richard B. Adam; etchings and drypoints by Dwight Sturges. Through April 12.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by six Irish artists. Through April 18. Water colors by Hester Adlercron, sculpture by Hester Bancroft, and pastels by Virginia Welch. Through April 12.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Frederick Bosley. Through April 12.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists. Recent drawings in black and white by Richard B. Whorf, through April 19. Water colors by C. H. Richert.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by five modern Americans: Buk, Bates, Speight, Perkins and Schulhoff and other paintings. Through April 12.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Pictures by 12 modern Mexican painters. Through April 12.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 12. Studies in dancing (oils, pastels and water colors) by Stella Bloch. Through April 15.

Children's Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil; group of small toys and dolls from foreign countries. Through April 29.

STEADY GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN U. S. PREDICTED

Swope Sees General Trade Improvement for New England

Requirements of 125,000,000 people throughout the United States, increasing in number and demands, will keep our industry and commerce constantly on the general uptrend, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the assembly luncheon in Boston April 10. He reviewed conditions in Italy, Germany, France and England, having just returned from Europe, and dwelt at some length on activities of his company in New England.

"New England," Mr. Swope said, "may not have great wealth in its natural resources, nor a fertile soil, but what it has is tradition, character and ingenuity. It has a long history of successful trading, starting with the East India merchants, the development of science and education, both classical and technical, ingenuity in manufacturing and a hard-working thrifty population, with leaders who are imaginative and courageous.

"France is prosperous and bringing in workmen from Italy and Poland. Italy is very poor, competition is keen, and profits from industry meager. It has no natural resources such as coal, no abundance of raw material, but plenty of willing labor.

"In Germany taxes are very heavy, unemployment great—approximately 3,000,000 being idle. Competition is keen and returns only fair. Still with all the burdens of reparations, Germans are making progress, for their management is keen and their factories have been modernized.

"England has a difficult situation, with 1,500,000 unemployed, with its coal, steel and other industries disorganized and depressed, and with all the world knowing of its troubles."

Speaking further of New England, Mr. Swope expressed his belief in business improvement at large and "as a single barometer of better things, the use of electric current throughout the United States in January and February was about 4 per cent ahead of the same months last year. This increase is less than the increase the previous year but notwithstanding the decreased use in industry, especially in some parts, the use of electric current throughout the United States is greater than last year."

BOSTON FLAGS TO FLY ON ANNIVERSARY MAY 1

That the significance of May 1 as the anniversary date of the inauguration of Boston's first city government be recalled to citizens, Mayor Curley has expressed the wish, through an announcement circulated by J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, that on that day every flag staff in the city fly both the national and the city flags. This year will mark the 108th anniversary of the founding of Boston's city government.

It is announced as the Mayor's desire that "each May 1 be perpetuated as the beginning of a new civic year, and that the symbol of municipal authority . . . strengthen the bonds of unity and co-operation between the interests, spiritual, industrial and social, which must all strive for the progress and betterment of our municipality."

CITY AND STATE CO-OPERATION IS AIM OF LEADERS

Governor and Mayor Voice the Desire Before Real Estate Exchange

A platform of co-operation between the State and the city of Boston was outlined by Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor James M. Curley in addresses before the Real Estate Exchange at the Hotel Statler, April 9.

Both speakers paid high tribute to the other. Faced with similar problems in the administration of their offices, they voiced the desire for greater co-operation between state officials and officials of the State's first city. Both considered the problems of work and wages as the most outstanding in governmental affairs.

Governor Allen pointed to a reduction in the state debt from its peak in 1920 of $43,000,000, to its present level of under $10,000,000. He advised continuaton of his policy in order that the reduction may be placed as low as $7,000,000 before the year is out.

Revision of the tax system on a more equitable basis was urged by the Governor. He recommended some new form of taxation other than that on real estate to take care of the growing financial requirements of municipal government. He cited figures showing that real estate taxes, while advancing, did not advance sufficiently to offset a greater advance in the cost of administration.

Mayor Curley called attention to the proposed unification of towns around Greater Boston into a Metropolitan Boston, as an unusual one. He intimated, also, that a Boston-to-Italy steamship service with six vessels would be inaugurated next month, the first step in his plan of promoting direct, regular, passenger service between Boston and Europe, on all lines.

Lone Fossicker at Australian Mines May Be Barred by State Regulations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — The lone prospector or fossicker may become a thing of the past if the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the mining industry in Queensland be acted upon.

Australia owes much to these solitary seekers among the mineral deposits of the land, which is to some extent recognized in the proposal that financial aid might be granted on the advice of the Director of Geological Survey to individuals or small parties working small or surface mines.

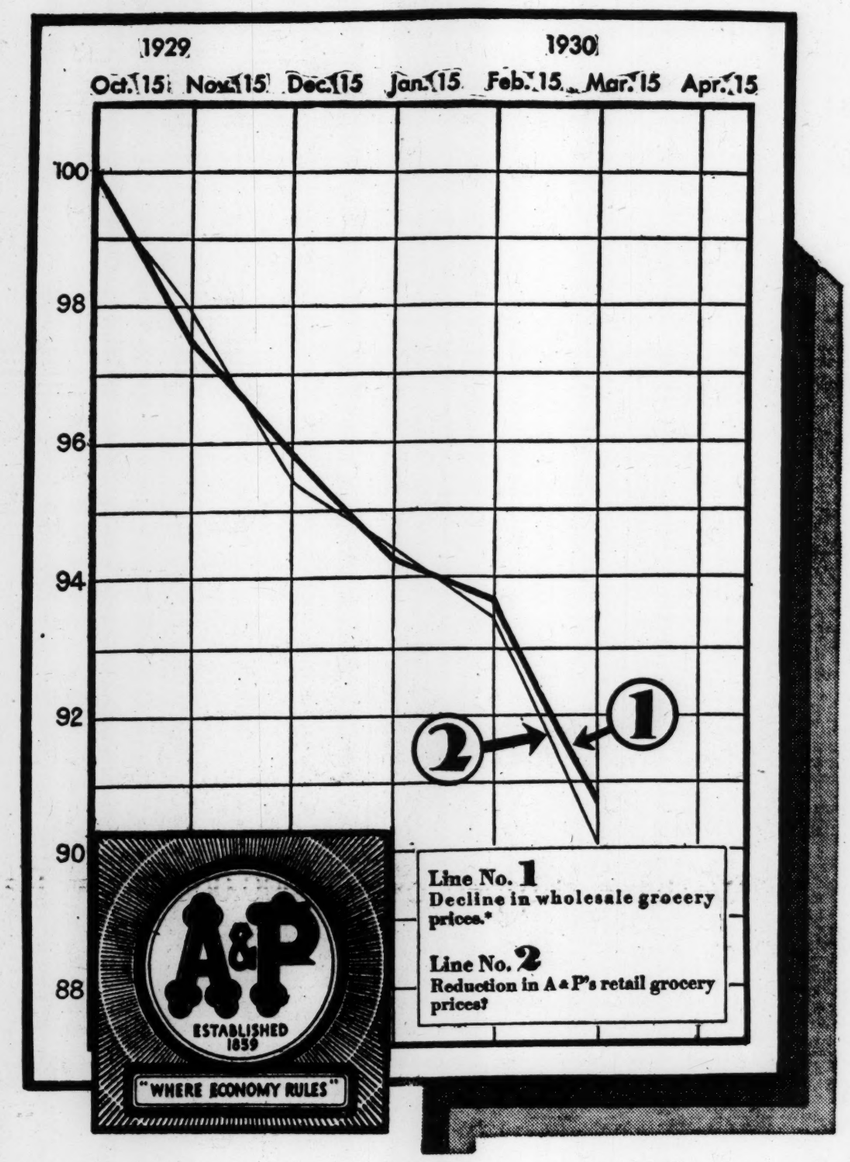
The director will be a new official who will formulate a scheme whereby prospecting may be carried out in promising mineral-bearing areas in a systematic way.

On the vital point of reducing costs of production, the commission finds that there should be more complete co-operation between all interests in the industry. The mining policy, it says, must be sympathetic; capital must be encouraged, and the Government must review its taxation measures so far as they relate to mining.

The commission finds that while there may be difficulty in finding new mineral deposits of suitable location, size and grade, the mineral wealth of Queensland is far from exhausted. It finds that the State, "through is mining laws, its conciliation and arbitration court, and its sympathetic consideration of taxation relating to mining, can do a great deal to attract mining capital and also to reduce the cost of production."

DISCOVERIES IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Vestiges of a civilization heretofore unknown to modern investigators have been discovered in the Chabayan zone, Carchi province, the German archæologist Uhle announced April 7.



91¢

Will Now Buy What $1.00 Bought Last October

HERE'S GOOD NEWS! Grocery prices are down! Compared with last October grocery prices average 9% lower.

This means 91c now buys what you had to pay $1.00 for only a few months ago.

A&P's millions of customers are getting the full benefit of every saving which has occurred to-date due to declining wholesale prices.

Since October 15th the wholesale prices of important staple groceries have declined 9%.*

Since October 15th A&P's retail prices on such staple groceries have been reduced 9%.*

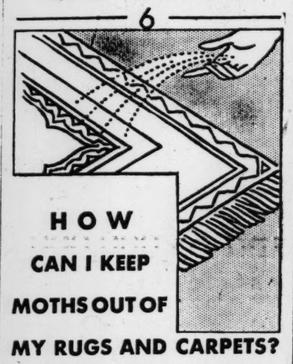
This is possible because the A&P stores do not carry big inventories . . . therefore A&P is in the fortunate position of being able to pass on to its customers *promptly* . . . the full benefit of the lower prices which falling markets bring.

And another reason why your dollar goes further at the A&P Food Stores is because less than 2½c of it represents A&P's profit.

*As shown by indexes based on over 40 of the most important grocery items, weighted in accordance with the percentage of the total grocery business which they represent.

THE GREAT
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
TEA CO.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE
6



HOW CAN I KEEP MOTHS OUT OF MY RUGS AND CARPETS?

For Carpets: *Scrub the floors with a strong solution of Ivory Salt and water before laying the carpets.*

For Rugs: *Sprinkle Ivory Salt on the rugs before sweeping.*

For newest ideas in cooking see the Worcester Salt Cook Book. It's free. Just address Worcester Salt Company, Dept. 106, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

IVORY SALT

...but how different!

ONE level teaspoonful of Rumford Baking Powder blended with the mixture for six cakes makes them very light and creamy, with a better texture.

It is quite surprising—all these *new uses* for Rumford, the pure, all-phosphate baking powder. We gathered 24 of them in an attractive booklet "Several New Things Under the Sun"—sent free to you upon receipt of your name and address. There's a coupon in it that is worth your consideration.

If you haven't Rumford in the house, buy a can today at your grocer's.

RUMFORD
all-phosphate
BAKING POWDER
The two-to-one leavener

THE RUMFORD COMPANY
Executive Offices:
RUMFORD, R. I.

Get In!

Before it closes

YOUR office telephone is now listed in the name of the firm.

Can people reach you during business hours, if they don't remember the firm name?

They can if the firm telephone number is listed also in the names of the key people in the office.

Cost is small, and time is short. A new book is going to press. Telephone.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

A STATEMENT by GILLETTE about the New Razor and Blade

By Frank J. Fahey
Vice-President

WE had planned to produce 80,000 of the New Razors daily. We have found it necessary to increase this to 100,000 a day.

We have shipped over 3,000,000 New Razors and 65,000,000 New Blades.

Production is still behind the demand.

We made sure of our ground before beginning to manufacture these new products. It was our purpose to produce the greatest shaving improvement in the twenty-eight years of our history.

The public is the final judge of every manufacturer's product. The public has tried the New Razor and the New Blade. Its verdict is even more enthusiastic than we had dared to hope.

We desire to express our grateful appreciation.

Frank J. Fahey

BOSTON, MASS.
April 9, 1930

TRADE Gillette MARK

GANDHI DEFENDS SPEECH; INSISTS ON NONVIOLENCE

Future Program Hinges on Developments—Women Break Salt Law

BOMBAY, India (AP) — Mahatma Gandhi took a complete rest April 10, with several of his followers. Gandhi's program at present is indefinite and he declares that after the conclusion of "National Week" his plans must be governed by developments.

A large number of women figured in the salt making April 10, many of them, mostly from Gujerat, bringing sea water to their homes. These violations of the salt law constitute the first step in the campaign of civil disobedience by which Indian Nationalists hope to win independence for their country.

There were two arrests of volunteers in Bombay's suburbs for selling salt, one of them offering the forbidden product to a magistrate at his residence.

Gandhi's followers found a new salt bed near Dandi. The police, hearing of the discovery, preceded them there, and destroyed most of it. The volunteers, nevertheless, managed to gather about 300 pounds which was sold to the villagers.

At Cuttack, Orissa, a prominent India National Congress leader, Gopal Bandu Chaudhury, was arrested April 10 while marching toward the seashore heading a party of volunteers for the purpose of breaking the law.

The students, greatly excited, left the school and began parading the streets and picketing. Fourteen of them were arrested. A vigilance committee was formed to prevent excesses.

Gandhi, asked for explanation of his speech at Aat, with regard to reports circulated that he had there advocated violence, said:

"That is a mischievous distortion of what I said. I said the salt had been picked up by the volunteers as a token of India's honor, and the volunteers were expected to defend India's honor with their lives.

"The people should hold onto the salt in their possession as long as it is possible for them to bear the force which might be used against them. While the police were assaulting resistless victims, I added that in resisting this attempt to take possession of salt the people should not bear malice, nor be angry, nor utter a word of abuse. There is no departure from my creed of nonviolence.

Police raided national congress headquarters here and arrested the secretary, as well as Mehr Ali, "Commander of the Militia."

Magnavox Company Wins Speaker Suit

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure on April 9 enjoined the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago from making or selling "dynamic" loudspeakers for radio receiving sets.

The decision was declared to be a sweeping victory for the Magnavox Company, which held the Grigsby company infringed upon its patents.

The court's decree provides for an injunction against the Majestic company for making or selling any devices embodying the inventions disclosed in the Magnavox patents, and also provides for an accounting of the profits realized by the Majestic company from the "unlawful use and sale" of the inventions owned by the Magnavox Company.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SEEKS $3,000,000 FUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An endowment fund of $3,000,000 for the expansion of its cultural and research work will be sought by the American Library Association in a campaign to which $1,000,000 has already been pledged, according to officers of the association.

When the public has evidenced its interest in the project by subscriptions amounting to $1,000,000, the officers added, the association has assurance of a third sum to match this. Extension work among farmers and industrial workers, expansion of child work, development of school libraries and work among the foreign born and the blind lead in the association's program. About 42,600,000 residents of rural communities are still without library privileges, a statement by the association said.

GANDHI'S POLICY AHEAD OF TIMES, VIEW OF VISITOR

Technology Professor Finds Tagore More Practical, Both Truly Great

Gandhi's movement for the liberation of India will not succeed in the immediate future because it is premature and because of the absence of economic and social unity, according to Prof. Floyd E. Armstrong of the department of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has just returned from a trip to India to study the economic background of its present disturbed conditions.

"Mahatma Gandhi is the one great influence in younger India," Professor Armstrong said. "He handled the Lahore Congress completely and in a masterful fashion. But younger India is not all of India, nor even a strong minority."

While hesitating to express any definite opinion on the political situation, in which he is not primarily interested, Professor Armstrong implied that while Gandhi's economic theories, on which his political policy is based, have a great deal of sound and consistent reasoning behind them, they are nevertheless premature. "Gandhi is a long way ahead of his times," he said.

Professor Armstrong has returned from India with deep sympathy for its people and a profound respect for Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, whom he considers its greatest figures and with both of whom he conversed. Yet he views the strong possibility of continued English rule with complacency because of what he considers the "unquestionable ability, integrity and sincerity of the British administration."

Gandhi's Theory Consistent

Approaching his study of India principally from the economic point of view Professor Armstrong was impressed by the thorough logic and consistency of Gandhi's theories although they are contrary to western conceptions and ideas. Gandhi, he thinks, is a religious zealot, fired with a depth of enthusiasm which carries him beyond the possibility of practical realization.

Tagore, on the other hand, he found to be "a man of broad and essentially practical ideas and theories; a man of splendid character, of deep intelligence; a man whose breadth of vision makes him truly great; a man who, in Indian phraseology, has been called, 'a peak among the Himalayas.'"

"Gandhi's economics are concentrated on one single point and purpose," Professor Armstrong says. "That purpose is to re-establish the domestic system of production, and by domestic production he means primarily the spinning and weaving of cloth in the home. His theory is built on the premise that India has 350,000,000 people living not in cities but in tiny villages where there is no industry and never can be because there is no capital on which to develop it."

Simplicity and Meditation

When Professor Armstrong suggested to Gandhi the possibility of making India independently prosperous by developing an industrial civilization, his answer was to state the number of persons in India and to ask where the capital could come from. Further Gandhi told him, he said, "I don't want it. I don't want my people to become the slaves of capital. I want them to have a simple village life with food and clothing enough and time for their spiritual meditations."

Professor Armstrong found Tagore to be an altogether different type of individual. "The two, Tagore and Gandhi, have the greatest respect and admiration for one another, and in the final analysis they are both working toward the same goal, namely, the liberation of Indian civilization," he said.

"In my opinion, however, Tagore's words indicated a certain lack of sympathy with radical movements. He is thinking of Indian redemption more in terms of economic development, which can be accomplished regardless of English domination. In line with his theories he has established model farms where he is studying better methods of agriculture, the development of different crops, breeding of cattle and poultry; endeavors which can be of immediate benefit to the small cultivator and will not necessitate any capital outlay for expensive machinery.

Indorses Tagore's Plan

"There are 300 villages under Tagore's supervision and direction, where is is trying to work out his economic theories," Professor Armstrong says. He visited two of these and bears witness to the success of the plan. He does not feel that it can reach any great portion of India, but he does consider it a constructive and intelligent attitude.

One of Tagore's most important activities is his work toward the development and renewal of antiquated or clogged irrigation systems, Professor Armstrong says. "Water is the greatest need of Indian agriculture. Tagore shows his essential practicality by his co-operation with the British in this respect. And this is one thing the English have done for India. They have constantly improved the water supply."

In regard to his general impressions of India Professor Armstrong emphasized the point that he failed to find the squalor and physical misery which he had expected from his reading and from reports. "Poverty is, of course, apparent on all sides," he said, "but there are plenty of fine, strong, virile people on all sides."

Beebe on 33d Trip Seeks Deep-Sea Lore

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William Beebe, author and director of the New York Zoological Society's department of tropical search, started his thirty-third expedition on April 9, when he left here with a party of natural scientists on the Fort George of the Furness-Bermuda Line, for Nonesuch Island, near Bermuda, to continue study of deep-sea life he began there last year. The party will be at the island for about seven months.

On their trip this year, Dr. Beebe and his associates will try out a new device invented by Otis Barton. It consists of a sphere six feet in diameter with large windows of fused quartz glass. An effort will be made to use it equipped with a tank of oxygen to lower men to depths as great as a quarter of a mile, so that they can study sea life through the windows.

Dr. Beebe on his expedition to Nonesuch Island last year collected specimens to the depth of a mile, returning in the fall with 1000 species of fish, more than 200 of which were previously unknown, and he brought back in all over 100,000 rare specimens.

Divers are used in the experimental work as long as possible and after the depth makes the pressure too great for the divers, nets and wire traps are used entirely to collect the fish for study above the water. A number of motion pictures of sea life were taken by Dr. Beebe last year. Many of the creatures photographed exceed in their shapes grotesque the wildest imaginings of any medieval concerning dragons and phantoms, Dr. Beebe said. He also explained that fish from a mile below sea level, at which depth there is no light, save that given off by certain specimens themselves, are parasitic, carnivorous and cannibalistic, as no plant life exists there.

This will be the thirteenth expedition of Dr. Beebe's department.

One Year a Long Life on Planet 'X'

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — Prof. Frank E. Seagrave, April 10, announced his calculations that the outer Neptunian planet "X," recently discovered by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., revolves around the sun once every 225.231 years.

Professor Seagrave, who has an observatory at North Scituate, made his computations from two photographic plates of positions of the planet. They were taken on March 16 and March 20 at the Yerkes Observatory.

He announced the following other calculations: longitude of ascending node (longitude of the planet as seen from the sun while crossing the plane of the earth's orbit going from south to north of said plane) 109 degrees, 38 minutes, 49 seconds; inclination of orbit to earth's, 14 degrees, 10 minutes, 28 seconds; mean distance from sun, 27.018 units (37.018 times earth's distance from sun); mean daily motion in arc, 15.754 degrees.

STUDENTS DRINKING LESS, SAYS EDUCATOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Drinking among students is less now than before prohibition, delegates to the annual session of the Westchester County Teachers' Association were told by Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, in an address in the White Plains High School. Dr. Lewis urged a 20-year trial of the dry law.

"The saloon was with us for hundreds of years," Dr. Lewis said. "Let us give the drys at least 20 years in the interest of good sportsmanship. The youth of the country is not in so bad a condition as is painted and is less likely to go to the dogs than its elders. There were more speakeasies on the Bowery in pre-prohibition days than now."

J. P. Morgan's 343-Foot Yacht Slips Into Water at Bath, Me.

$2,500,000 'Sea-Going Mansion' Is Christened 'Corsair' by Financier's Daughter—Largest of Kind in World

BATH, Me. (AP)—The Corsair, new yacht of J. P. Morgan, New York financier, was launched April 10 at the Bath Iron Works, slipping gracefully into the water of the Kennebec River after the ways were sawed away.

The 343-foot craft, said to be the largest privately owned vessel of its kind in the world, took to the water at 10:17 a. m.

As workmen underneath the huge hull sawed away the stays, Mrs. George Nichols, daughter of Mr. Morgan, christened it, "Corsair."

The boat is the fourth of that name to be owned by the Morgan family.

The vessel slid out into midstream before the port anchor, which was dropped soon after the bow left the cradle, brought it to a halt. A long preventer line attached to the tug Seguin was paid out from the Corsair as it passed out into the channel, but it was unnecessary for the tug to tighten the line as the anchor was sufficient.

Mr. Morgan, his two sons and their wives and his two daughters, with company officials, remained on a platform erected at the head of the way, closely watching the new boat take the water.

Mrs. Nichols was presented with a wood panel bearing crossed silver flags of the House of Morgan and the Bath Iron Works, and with a silver recess to hold the shattered remains of the christening bottle. This was a gift of the company, which completed the construction of the yacht 10 months after the keel was laid.

More than a score of the company's employees were aboard the Corsair as she was launched and a few minutes after she came to a stop began to complete the finishing touches to the boat.

The boat was aflutter from stem to stern with colored signal flags and pennants of the Morgan family and the Bath Iron Works.

Two launches from the coast guard cutter Ossipee, which had anchored below the boat yard, patroled the launching area and kept small boats out of danger.

The Corsair, leviathan of pleasure craft, has an engine installation of 6000 h. p., its two turbo-electric units having a drive capacity of 16 knots.

Designed by Henry J. Gellow, Inc., New York, the craft has a displacement of 2712 tons; is 39 feet longer and has a larger beam by 8½ feet than her 30-year-old predecessor, now known as the Oceanographer and used by the United States Geodetic Survey in research work.

From her sharply lined clipper bow to graceful, overhanging stern, the vessel has an overall length of 343 feet, with a 280-foot water line, beam of 42½ feet, draft of 18 feet and driven by twin screws. Built at an estimated cost of $2,500,000, the Corsair has a cruising range of 25,000 miles. The keel was laid in June, 1929. Capt. W. B. Porter, long in Morgan service, will be master of the craft.

The only yacht in the world said to compare with this sea-going mansion is the 3600-horsepower German-built Orion, owned by Julius Forstmann, New Jersey textile manufacturer.

Imported Indian teak is used in the greater part of the woodwork, with officers' quarters in mahogany. The owner has two separate quarters, one on the main deck and the other on the boat deck. Five staterooms for guests line the starboard side, adjoining a farly large lounging room with beamed ceiling and paneled walls. The wide companionways of the main deck are beamed with teak and flanked on the rail side by heavy teak rails and paneling.

In the power plant, far aft, is contained an extra turbine and generator with capacity sufficient to light a city of 15,000 persons. A thermostatic system permits a constant temperature throughout the vessel.

Boy Readers Cling to 'Tom Sawyer'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—"Tom Sawyer" and "Treasure Island" have gained an increasing hold on the interest of boy readers of the Nation, despite an avalanche of "series" books in the last 25 years, according to Dr. Earl Reed Silvers, associate professor of English at Rutgers University. Addressing a joint session of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association on April 5, Dr. Silvers, himself a writer of juvenile fiction, condemned authors who thought only in terms of royalties.

"The author of juvenile fiction," he declared, "has an obligation to meet which he cannot ignore without the sacrifice of his self-respect. Unfortunately, we have too many authors of books for boys and girls who are unmindful of this obligation, whose primary purpose in adopting this particular vocation is the earning of large royalties to the exclusion of everything else."

Fair play, obedience, good sportsmanship and loyalty, the speaker said, should be emphasized in the characters of all fiction for both the young boy and girl readers.

Hoover Oil Policy Reversed by Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's oil conservation policy, under which public lands possessing oil and gas resources were withdrawn from leasing by order of the Secretary of Interior, experienced a setback in the first legal test of the issue.

In a test case on the policy, Justice Jennings Bailey, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, ruled on April 9 that the Secretary of Interior had no authority under the Act of Congress, of Feb. 25, 1920, to withdraw the disputed lands from leasing. On the basis of this opinion he ordered reinstated the claims of the two complainants, Richard D. Vetter of California, and Roy C. Barton of New Mexico.

Administration leaders stated that they had anticipated legal difficulties in the lower courts, but were confident that the President's policy would be upheld on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Such an appeal will be made without delay, it was declared.

In his decision, Justice Bailey held that the law does not vest the Executive with "such discretion as is claimed by him," and that the Secretary of Interior "cannot add to his powers by any rule or regulation made by him."

BOWDOIN TO STRESS NATURAL SCIENCES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUNSWICK, Me.—It was announced on April 9 at Bowdoin College that an institute of natural sciences will be held at the college early in 1931. This will be the fifth institute in the series begun in 1923, the first four having covered the fields of modern history, literature, the fine arts and social science.

In view of the great popular interest in natural science at the present time the college authorities feel that it is particularly appropriate to deal with that phase of knowledge next year and it is expected that lectures will be presented in biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, psychology and other branches.

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William Gillies, Quincy, Mass.
Miss Alice A. Rehnborg, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Virginia E. Tuliser, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. Leslie D. Elmer, Montclair, N. J.
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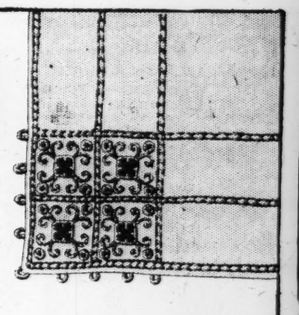
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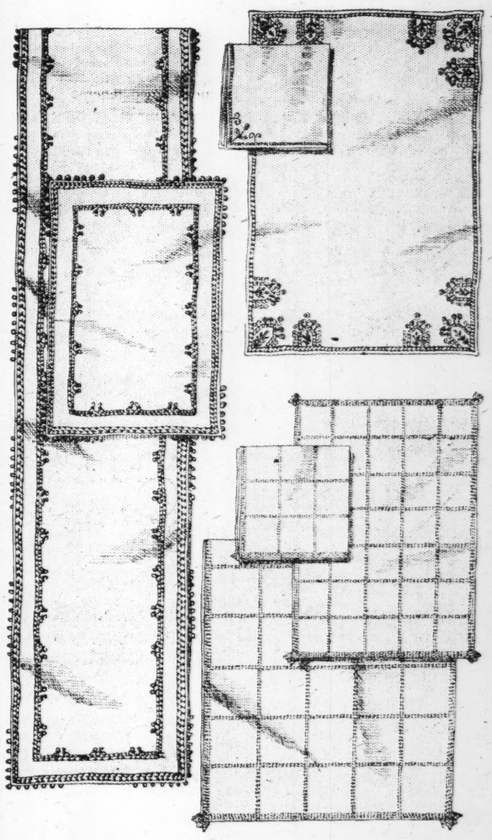
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EXPLORERS TELL OF DISCOVERIES IN MANY PLACES

Achievements of 28 Smithsonian Expeditions in 1929 Are Recorded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Twenty-eight separate expeditions sent out by the Smithsonian Institution in 1929 worked in 10 states and 21 foreign countries investigating the races of man, animal and plant life, rocks and fossils and radiation of the sun and stars.

In the annual pamphlet describing the institution's field work issued April 9 accounts of the expeditions are written by the explorers themselves and are illustrated with photographs taken by them. They tell thrilling tales of adventures on the equator and in the antarctic circles, in addition to setting forth the results of the expedition.

Here are a few of the things Smithsonian explorers accomplished in 1929. An expedition to the Andes and lower Amazon, directed by E. P. Killip brought back 30,000 plant specimens from Peru and Brazil.

The Snake River Valley in Idaho yielded to an expedition, headed by Dr. J. W. Gidley, not only three tons of desirable fossils but information to determine definitely the geological age of the several localities of the valley. The pioneers of the old Oregon Trail had they made the trip some 500,000 years ago would have found bison with a horn-spread of not less than seven feet. Vast herds of mammoths and mastodans, the former exceeding in size his living near relatives, the Indian and African elephants also roamed over the country, Dr. Gidley says.

An expedition in charge of A. J. Poole spent several months exploring the caves of Haiti for bones of extinct creatures and brought back a large amount of valuable natural history material. In China the Rev. D. C. Graham conducted a collecting expedition on behalf of the institution, to Moupin, in Szechuan. The material sent in by him forms a notable accession to the national collections.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka put in a full season of anthropological work along the Yukon, following the river from its source to its two mouths and examining over 200 full-blooded natives, making 15 facial casts and collecting 60 boxes of archæological specimens.

Dr. F. H. H. Roberts of the Bureau of American Ethnology studied the little known earliest Indian culture of the prehistoric Southwest. He succeeded in bringing to light the ruins of 17 early pit houses in eastern Arizona.

Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the institution, continued to direct the work of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory in measuring and recording variations of the sun's radiation. Three field stations in California, Chile and southwest Africa continued daily measurements. Every year adds data to support the belief that solar variation influences weather, and that this relation can be used in weather forecasting, according to the institution.

I.C.C. Head Defines Holding Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been thwarted and railroads have gone into dubious stock promotion schemes through the formation of so-called "holding companies," Joseph B. Eastman, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Through the agency of the Pittston Company, he said the Van Sweringens have taken over control of big anthracite mines in Pennsylvania and bought large coal distributing firms in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Hoboken. The railroad now is able, he said, to mine, carry, distribute and sell its own coal through its own agencies, opening up a vast and unregulated field in which stock juggling and discounts may find foothold.

The capitalization of holding companies is not subject to government regulation, Mr. Eastman said, and so may be inflated at will, bringing in its train all the evils of overcapitalization. Fifteen years' experience of public regulation convince him, he said, that overcapitalization means poor service and exploitation of the public. In the vicious circle set up by the holding companies, he said, the stocks are apt to be inflated because the companies pay too much for the properties they acquire. His final objection to holding companies, he said, lay in the fact they permit a comparatively few men with small capital to control vast enterprises.

NEW JERSEY TO BUILD STATE HIGHWAY LINK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The State Highway Commission in its road program for 1930-31 will spend $2,200,000 on the cut-off from Tuckerton to Atlantic City, which shortens the route from New York to the shore by 12 miles, according to word received here.

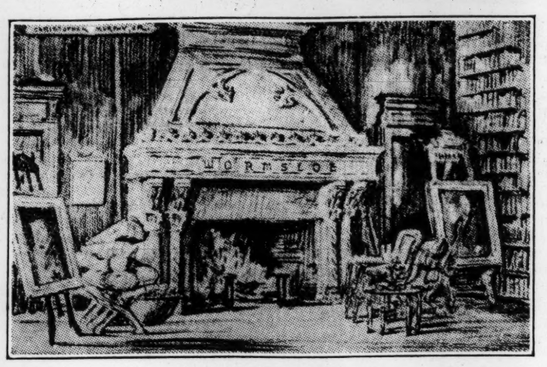
This sum will defray the cost of building bridges over Great Bay and the thoroughfares between Tuckerton and Brigantine. All the bridges will be of concrete and steel construction. The length of the new route will be approximately 16 miles.

SUNDAY SEARCH WARRANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Validity of Sunday search warrants in enforcement of the prohibition law has just been upheld here in a decision by Judge Simon J. Adler in Federal Court. It was held by the defendant, a bartender, that state laws prohibiting service of a warrant on Sunday were applicable in the federal case, but the judge ruled federal law did not cover such a matter.

Culture in a Rural Setting



With Its Classic Walls and Colonnades, the De Renne Georgia Library at Wormsloe Lends a Touch of Old South Glory to a Great Plantation, Welcoming the Bibliophile. Above—Entrance to Library. Below—A Corner of the Interior.

OLD BOOK LURE DRAWS MANY TO GEORGIA LIBRARY

DeRenne Collection Housed Behind Classic Walls in Oak Grove

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Of international interest is the Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library, a valuable collection of State records, maps and manuscripts. Students, scholars and particularly the bibliophile, flock to the beautiful fireproof library building of classic design, on the historic DeRenne plantation to which it lends a touch of Old South culture.

"One of the finest private collections in the country and certainly by far the most important one in Georgia," writes Leonard L. Mackall, eminent scholar, widely known in bibliophile and library circles. Mr. Mackall, after eight years of labor, has completed a valuable piece of work in cataloguing the contents of the library, along the lines of that done for the famous Huntington Library of Los Angeles. This catalogue of three volumes and 700 pages, which will be off the press in a few months, is in the nature of a bibliography of Georgia.

The library building was erected by Wymberley Jones DeRenne in 1907. Constructed along classic lines with a quiet, dignified beauty, it has an ideal setting in a grove of oaks and flowering azaleas on the historic plantation which has been in the possession of the present family since it was given as a royal grant by George II.

The oblong interior of the building is charming. There are three large double folding windows on either side and facing the door is a large open fireplace. A bronze model of the Confederate Soldier which, as a gift to the city from George Wymberley Jones DeRenne, tops the monument of the Savannah Park Extension, greets one upon entering the library. Portraits by well-known artists of the successive owners of Wormsloe, all of whom were prominent in the life of the State, adorn the rooms.

Was Ardent Book Lover

The library was the culmination of an interest in book collecting in the family which antedated its founder.

Of George Wymberley Jones it is stated in the first volume of Stevens' history of Georgia, "he was a young and ardent lover of historic lore, whose library is more complete in works relating to Georgia than any private collection I have ever met with." As early as 1847 he started the series of "Wormsloe Quartos." This made available the valuable material in DeBrahm's quaint old History of the Province of Georgia.

In the series of the Wormsloe Quartos is the first book edition of "A Bachelor's Revery, in three parts, by Ik Marvel, Wormsloe, 1850, 12 copies," reprinted with the permission of the author (Donald G. Mitchell) from the Southern Literary Messenger, 1849. Of interest too are the "Journal and Letters of Eliza Lucas, 1850," of which 19 copies were printed.

The library and manuscripts collected by George Wymberley Jones were entirely destroyed by Sherman's troops in the war between the states. However, undaunted he began again his work of collecting after the war. The work of collecting was carried on by his son, Wymberley Jones De Renne.

A fine collection of manuscripts of importance; of engravings such as Peter Gordon's view of Savannah as it stood in 1734 of which George Washington owned a copy; of maps, beginning long before Georgia was founded, arranged chronologically, in addition to the carefully collected books are to be found in the library.

Early Newspapers Exhibited

Copies of early Georgia newspapers form an interesting feature. The only copies in the world of the first Georgia newspaper, the Georgia Gazette, are owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. DeRenne was unsuccessful in an effort to purchase these but photostatic copies are included in his collection.

Here, too, is a copy of what is doubtless the first printed Georgia drama, "The Mysterious Father, a tragedy in five acts by William B. Maxwell. Savannah printed by Everett and Evans—1807." This seems to be the only copy in existence.

Thackeray, who visited Savannah three times, twice in 1853 and once in 1856, wrote his illustrated sketch of Savannah, a copy of which has been acquired for the library.

The original vellum manuscript of the Confederate Permanent Constitution with the signatures of all the delegates belongs to the library though it is kept in the vault of a Savannah bank. There are the original confidential letters and telegrams from Robert E. Lee to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy, and the original autographed signed copy of General Sherman's reply to a communication to him from the Mayor of Atlanta relative to the removing of the civilians from that city. Of interest is an old geography for the children of the Confederacy by Mrs. B. B. Moore of Raleigh, North Carolina. "A copy of the poems of Phyllis Wheatley, a negro slave, belonging to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston published in London in 1773; DeBrahm's original survey of Sapelo Island; the only complete Acts of Georgia; and a fine collection of travels of Georgia, including early ones of especial interest, are in the Wymberley Library.

CHARING CROSS SITE STILL UNDECIDED

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The House of Commons committee which for the last three weeks has been considering the question of removing Charing Cross Railway Terminus to the southern bank of the Thames announced on April 10 that the proposal was inacceptable. The committee therefore adjourned till May 6 to enable the Southern Railway and the London County Council to submit an alternative scheme. The proposal for a new bridge for vehicular traffic to take the place of the existing rail and foot bridge was approved.

The committee declared they were satisfied that the three new bridges it is proposed to build over the Thames, namely, Westminster, Charing Cross and Waterloo bridges, "would make an immense improvement to London and make the river worthy of the city."

Directs B. & M. R. R.

© Bachrach

EDWARD S. FRENCH

EDWARD FRENCH TAKES CHARGE OF BOSTON & MAINE

(Continued from Page 1)

that he could not tell to what extent his new position might change his attitude. However, he implied that in all probability he would continue to favor the independent management and control of New England railroads by New England interests.

If consolidation of some form is ordered by the Railroad Commission now investigating the situation at the request of the Governors of the New England states, Mr. French said that he favors an all-New England consolidation as opposed to any linking of local roads with outside trunk lines. Such a consolidation would include the Boston & Albany and Central Vermont Railroads, he hopes.

Mr. French expressed great confidence in the future of New England prosperity, especially outside the metropolitan area, which is bound to increase, regardless of all considerations. New England will regain a great deal of her old small-scale, high quality manufacturing, he predicted.

Mr. French was elected president at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday afternoon and took over the active control of the B. & M. today. On taking over control Mr. French said: "There is a splendid organization here. If we do not go ahead under my leadership the blame will rest on me." He further spoke with praise of the contribution to the welfare of the road made by Thomas N. Perkins during his acting presidency.

"My job," Mr. French said, "is to go along with the organization and build the best transportation system possible and operate it to the best interests of New England. The directors of the road have given me the assurance of their fullest support toward the accomplishment of this object. I would not have taken the position without this assurance."

A native of Maine, Mr. French received an education in New England institutions which was concluded when he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1906.

Mr. French's active interest in New England affairs is illustrated by the positions he is occupying, most of which he is giving up for his new position. These interests included positions as vice-president and general manager, St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, since 1925; president, Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, since 1926; president, Barre & Chelsea Railroad, since 1926; president, Springfield (Vt.) Terminal Railway, since 1920; president, Mystic Terminal Company (comprising Boston waterfront terminals serving the Boston & Maine), since 1927; director, Rock of Ages Granite Corporation, since 1927; vice-president and director, Woodbury Granite Company of Burlington, Vt., since 1927; vice-president and director, John T. Slack Corporation, Springfield, Vt., reworked wools, since 1922.

Mr. Perkins, who has been acting president, was elected chairman of the board. He will continue his active association with the Boston & Maine, it was stated.

New York Woman Needs $25 Wage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A word of caution to the pocket-empty young woman against coming to New York City to make her way unless she is assured of an income of at least $25 a week was voiced by the Welfare Council of New York City, in a report issued on April 7. The report stresses the cases of girls from Europe and the four corners of the United States who expect to get jobs in New York as governesses, companions and maids, without taking into consideration "that the modern efficient apartment, the all-day school for children and the universal use of labor-saving appliances have caused thousands upon thousands of families to dispense with such help.

"Young women throughout America and in many European countries," the report continues, "apparently are still of the opinion that it is easy for a girl to get work in New York City and that it is possible for her to live on as little here as in her home town. The day-to-day experiences of room registries show there is little justification for either of these assumptions.

"Our advice to young women, therefore, is 'stay out of New York unless you are assured of at least $25 a week or have funds to insure living on such a budget until a permanent position is secured.'"

CITY KEY GIVEN TO EDITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—The City of Manchester, April 8, honored Charles Prestwick Scott, who recently retired as editor of the Manchester Guardian, by presenting him the freedom of the city at a ceremony in the Town Hall. Every phase of civic life was represented at the ceremony.

COOLIDGE DENIES HE WILL RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE

Presidency or Senate Hold No Attraction, Former Executive Says

NEW YORK (AP)—Former President Coolidge, in a copyrighted article in the May issue of Hearst's International and Cosmopolitan, writes that he has no intention of returning to public life.

The former President gives his views on prohibition, the tariff, playing the market, the suggestion that he run for senator, the talk of another term and "minding one's own business."

"When I left Washington I left public office," Mr. Coolidge says. "It was an incomprehensible relief and I have no intention of returning to it.

"If I were in the Senate," he adds, "it would not be agreeable to many of my colleagues, and with all my desires to be helpful it would probably oftentimes be an embarrassment to the Administration. To have a former President in Washington exercising political power would result in all kinds of uncomfortable complications. Only the necessity of serving in some national crisis, so great as to subordinate all other considerations, would warrant it."

"Nor," he says further, "do I have any sympathy with those who are discussing again making me President. The service that I could give to the people in that office I feel is done."

Mr. Coolidge discusses prohibition at some length and in connection therewith the editor of the Cosmopolitan has singled out for prominent presentation this sentence:

"Considering that people have differed most radically on the best method of regulating the sale of liquor for generations, it is not likely to be settled for a long time to come."

GOVERNMENT SHOWS LOSS ON RIVER BARGES

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government was shown to have operated barges at a profit on the lower Mississippi and to have lost in its operations on the upper section, in a report April 8 by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation. The year 1929 showed a net loss of $354,043.46.

General Ashburn reported to Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, that the average yearly loss of the inland and coastwise waterways service was approximately $1,000,000 for 1925 to 1929 inclusive, the average net income of the corporation was $81,892 yearly.

Go to it, son!

Play hard as you want, and don't worry about your Rogers Peet outfits standing the strain. They'll stand it right enough.

We were boys ourselves once, and know what dangers beset the paths of youthful wardrobes. Baseball! Marbles! Plain and fancy roughhousing! All call for stout fabric and stout making, and our boys' clothes give you all of that.

4-piece suits, including coat, vest and 2 pairs of knickers, in herringbones, tweeds, mixtures and plain blues; sizes 8 to 16, $25.

"Prep" suits consisting of coat, vest, knickers and longs or 2 pairs of longs, $35 up.

Separate knickers, wool or corduroy, $5.

To keep the clothes company:

Four-in-hands in plain color Shantungs—the newest in Spring neckwear, 75c.

Cotton golf hose, plain or fancy, 75c.

Hats with snap brim, $3.45 and $5.

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Private Dining Room for Parties.
Luncheon, 12-2—65c
Dinner, 6-7:30—$1.00
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Special Chicken Dinner—Tuesdays and Thursdays $1.00
Our specialty: CHICKEN CHOW MEIN every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

A Homelike Hotel
Here are beautifully furnished, homelike 1 and 2 room suites. Each has bath, foyer, generous closets. Large, sunlit rooms in a most accessible and distinguished neighborhood, one block from Riverside Drive. By the day, week or month. Moderate priced restaurant. Henry F. Ritchey, Managing Director.
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Spring Furs

Unusually fine skins at attractive wholesale prices.

Red Fox Scarf.....$27.50 and up
Brown Fox Scarf.....27.50 and up
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Blue Fox Scarf.....35.00 and up
Pointed Fox Scarf..35.00 and up
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Natural Cross Fox Scarf.....100.00 and up
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Stone Marten (single skins)..$30.00 upward
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Baum Marten (single skins).....45.00 upward
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NOVELTIES from Mayfair

YEARS of experience and careful study has enabled us to make up Gift collections—beautifully arranged in large Easter Eggs—that give pleasure and satisfaction to the giver and to the recipient. The articles in each package are selected to suit children of every age.

Easter Eggs $3.50 for 8 in. Egg; $7.50 for 9 inch; $10 for 10 inch.

EASTER BUNNIES

These cunning Easter Bunnies are featherlight, and ever so soft and fluffy and really the most handsome made.

Mother Bunny, 24 in. tall...$8.00
Brother or Sister Bunny, 18 in. tall $6.00
Baby Bunny, in long dress..$2.50

Ask for Spring Booklet

Mayfair Playthings Store
9 East 57th St., New York City

NEW YORK CITY

Prepare in Advance

Today's wants may seem big to you, but tomorrow's needs may be greater.

It is worth while to deny yourself present unnecessary things to be prepared for any emergencies.

Make your money work for you by earning interest—the present rate is

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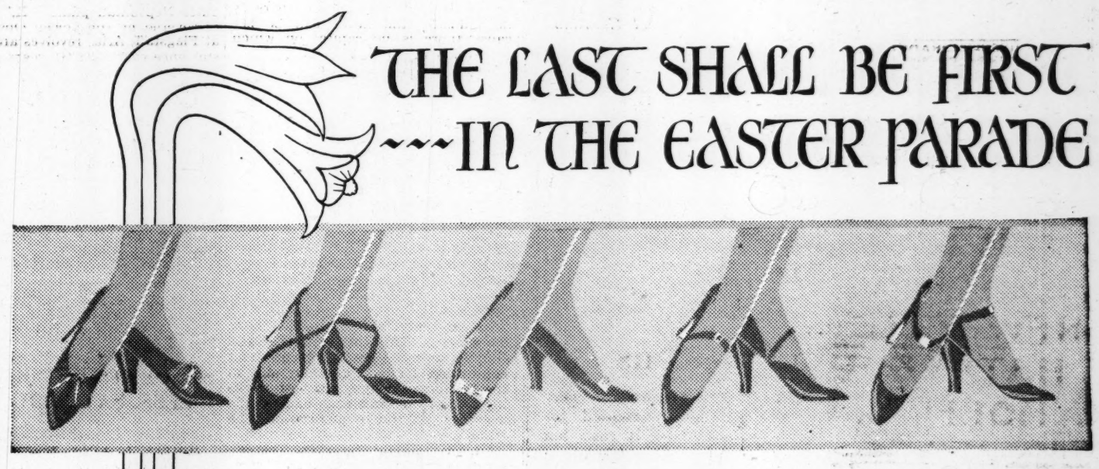
Send for leaflet describing the varied uses of a savings account.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889
58th Street and Madison Avenue

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST ---IN THE EASTER PARADE



This is the decree of modern women. Although the modern woman insists upon having good-looking shoes for the Easter parade—and Coward Shoes are certainly that—still the matter of first importance to her is having the comfort that comes only with the Coward Last.

Coward Shoes are designed by men who have devoted their lives to the study of making fine, comfortable shoes. Every pair of shoes sold in the three great Coward Shoe Stores—whether for man, woman or child—is designed to give the ultimate measure of comfort.

If you have never worn Coward Shoes, you don't know what real foot joy you are missing.

Here is a smart, light-weight one-strap, with all of the fine features of Coward's fine shoe designing—Black kid, low Louis XV heel $12.85

The five eyelet tie is another Coward arch-supporting Oxford, which smartly complements the Easter Suit and is a favorite with women who expect real comfort in shoes. Black kid, suede trim, $12.85 (not illustrated).

Many women appreciate the firm Coward Arch Support; and when it is incorporated in a shoe as smart as the one-strap she is doubly pleased. Black kid, one-strap, fastened on the side with a silvered "harness" buckle, $11.45 (not illustrated).

One of Coward's newest oxfords, illustrated above, has a firm arch support and is particularly snug-fitting around the ankle, which insures poise and comfort—Black kid, leather covered Cuban heel . . . $12.85

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK 37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

BILL RESTRICTS ADVERTISING OF BANK SERVICE

Would Prevent Publicity on Authority to Act as Administrator

A bill to prevent banks and trust companies from advertising their authority to act as administrators, executors or trustees was defeated by the Massachusetts House of Representatives April 9. The House also defeated a measure which would establish a board of registration in barbering.

The Senate, in a short session, passed a bill exempting employees of the Board of Boston Port Authority from rules and regulations of the civil service commission.

The Senate tabled two adverse reports of the Committee on Cities on petitions to make the Police Commissioner of Boston an appointee of the Governor rather than the Mayor. It is expected that action will be deferred until the conclusion of the present investigation of affairs in the Boston Police Department centering about the conduct of Oliver B. Garrett, formerly head of the city's liquor squad. A bill also was being prepared for the Senate which would substitute a commission of three members for the present single commissioner of the Boston Police Department.

The Committee on Cities voted to report a bill providing that Boston shall hold primary elections previous to the general election, as a means of reducing the number of candidates at the final balloting. The measure is expected to precipitate vigorous debate in the Legislature.

Gov. Frank G. Allen signed a group of bills including one authorizing Salem to acquire lands adjacent to Collins Cove for playground purposes and another authorizing the town of Auburn to supply its inhabitants with water. A third measure provides for dredging and filling in of shore areas in Marshfield to improve Green Harbor and provide land for an aviation field.

The Governor and the executive council ordered an investigation of charges that contractors are employing out-of-state workers upon state construction projects. Their contracts require that preference be given to local workers.

The Listener Speaks

TWO veterans in the ranks of regular radio hours are heard each Wednesday evening at 9 and 9:30 o'clock. The Halsey Stuart programs are now in their third season of good advice for investors, coupled with good music for everyone, while the Palm-Olive Hour with Olive Palmer as its featured artist, has been on the air even longer.

Last Wednesday the "Old Counsellor" turned his attention to the field of newspaper and magazine publishing as a profitable field for investment. In the course of his talk some interesting facts were brought out.

While newspapers and periodicals originally grew naturally from small beginnings, usually around the individuality of their editors, they have now developed into regular business institutions of great size and financial strength. The newspaper and magazine publishing industry is now fifth in volume of business handled of all industries in the United States, it was stated. With approximately 28,000,000 families in the country there are 29,000,000 copies of Sunday papers printed and 44,000,000 of daily newspapers. Some 2000 papers are printed daily and 11,000 weekly, while there are at present around 5400 magazines and weekly journals, a fact which may account for the occasional absence of the particular one desired from the news stand.

Going into detail, the "Old Counselor" mentioned a single magazine-producing corporation which turns out 570,000 copies of its different publications every day, while one newspaper plant was said to be equipped to print 250,000 48-page papers every hour.

Pointing out that revenue from advertising formed three quarters of the total for newspapers and two thirds for magazines as a general thing, the speaker drew attention to the reliable nature of this income owing to its great diversity of source.

Two especially good things in the Palmolive program were the Revellers' special interpretation of the old song, "Sally in Our Alley" and Olive Palmer's charming singing of a vocal arrangement of "Tales from the Vienna Woods." Her voice seemed exactly suited to the lilting melodies of this favorite Strauss waltz. D. M.

Yale Dean Opposes Flying Instruction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University should not give instruction in the art of flying any more than it should give automobile driving lessons. This is the conclusion of a report by Charles Hyde Warren, dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of the university, following an extensive summary of the relation of aeronautics to the college course

The university, Dean Warren believes, should concentrate its efforts on the science of aeronautical engineering. Most of the students, he found are interested in "flying" but are not willing to do the serious work necessary to equip themselves for aeronautical engineering careers.

Existing aviation schools supported by other colleges are adequate to supply the demand for aviation engineers, the report adds. It recommends only that Yale strengthen its existing courses bearing on aviation, such as aerodynamics, internal combustion engines and similar phases of basic theoretical value.

Curley Approves Contract for Airport

James M. Curley, Mayor, today approved a contract for $108,054.75 providing for the construction of roads and parking spaces at the East Boston airport. Joseph P. McCabe, Incorporated, the lowest of 10 bidders, was awarded the contract, and work will be started as soon as possible in order to accord with the Mayor's plan of alleviating unemployment.

The Mayor also announced his proposal to introduce a bill into the Legislature recommending the formation of an unpaid commission to consider the advisability of constructing sidewalks or reservations of some type for foot traffic along state and metropolitan highways and boulevards.

The Mayor suggests that the group be comprised of the commissioner of public works, the commissioner of public safety and one other person selected by the Governor. The measure provides for public hearings and a report to be filed by the commission not later than the last Wednesday in September.

HULL MADE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY SALES

John C. Hull of Leominster was appointed director of the sale of securities division of the Department of Public Utilities on April 9. The appointment, made by Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the department, must be confirmed by the Executive Council.

Mr. Hull was formerly speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and now is a member of the State Industrial Accident Board.

COURT APPROPRIATIONS

All court items, excepting those pertaining to municipal courts in South and East Boston, and the Juvenile Court in Mayor James M. Curley's county and municipal budget, have been passed by the Council Committee on Appropriations. They cover appropriations for the Supreme, Superior and Municipal Courts, Registry of Deeds, Land and Probate Courts.

Solutions of Unemployment Appear to Be Nearing Focus

(Continued from Page 1)

ings, in contrast to objections made by the National Association of Manufacturers to another of the three Wagner employment bills, one designed to establish a national system of employment agencies in co-operation with the states.

Mr. Wagner explained that his bill would not establish federal employment agencies in territories where states are carrying on this work.

Hoover Field Marshal Sees Conquest of Unemployment by Leaders of Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Optimism that modern industrial leadership will find practical solution of the employment problem, both seasonal and otherwise, was the keynote of a discussion of the work and employment situation of the country here when Julius Barnes, field marshal, so-called, of President Hoover's National Business Survey Conference, met with about 350 leaders in the American world of social service, industry and finance, in the Hotel Ambassador on April 9. The meeting was under the auspices of the Survey Associations.

Mr. Barnes characterized unemployment as "the challenge and stimulus to modern industrial leadership" to find a way "to cushion the waste of individual distress, without reflecting the vital forces which drive our living standard progressively higher." He saw the present situation as one that would promote the solution of the problem.

Other speakers were Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, who urged the maintenance of wage equilibriums and long range industrial and business planning as a way to meet the situation; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey Graphic, who presided; R. R. Deupree, vice-president and general manager of Procter & Gamble Company, and Miss Beulah Amidon, associate editor of the Survey Graphic.

Seasonal unemployment and the idleness called technological unemployment, following upon the introduction and improvement of machinery in industry, are the two problems, Mr. Barnes declared, upon whose solution depends sustainment of industry's present rate of progress. The mechanization of the primitive industrial systems does not imply, he said, "blind acquiescence" in unemployment, but necessitates "setting a true and precious value upon this structure" to obviate its defects and minimize its evils.

That American industrial leaders are conscious of the need of matching improvement in industrial systems with improvement in employment relations had been demonstrated, he said, in the accepted theory of high wages as the basis of American prosperity.

The greater and better organized industrial and trade associations over the country, the development of higher standards of business ethics and practices, better economic knowledge and thought, and the general elevation of national opinion, aspirations and ideals were referred to by Mr. Barnes as "great engines within the lines of employing industry that will make it easier and more possible to apply corrective measures than ever before."

Mr. Barnes listed certain phases of the problem of unemployment of which count must be taken and which "present a challenge and a stimulus, even though the philosophy of realism itself may seem to close the door to the absolute elimination of unemployment problems."

"The point of attack," he said, "is at two places. Large industry which manifestly cannot continue its orderly production of goods beyond the current market absorption must be encouraged to provide employment by expanding its facilities with prudent judgment in confidence of the requirements of the years to come of a great and advancing people, and at the same time to so improve the functions of distribution as to relieve the workers as far as possible of the fear of their daily wage.

"Unemployment which results incidentally from the substitution of science and invention, by which the productivity of every single pair of hands is greatly increased, is not of itself a social evil, but, however it may contribute to the process of aggregate national progress and add to the aggregate national wealth, such technological displacement bears great distress for the afflicted individual. Here lies the challenge and stimulus to modern industrial leadership."

Removal of All Children Under 16 From Industry Urged to Aid Employment

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Almost immediate relief from unemployment would follow the inauguration of a 5-day, 40-hour week, the widespread development of public works and the elimination of all children under 16 years of age from wage-earning occupations, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, of New York, in an address before the All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work held here on April 8 and 9.

In the development of public works Mr. Lovejoy suggested the building of permanent highways, the construction of public buildings, reforestation, the conservation of water power and the development of parks. He suggested that a wage scale be adopted that will be definitely regarded as an emergency wage and that work operations be undertaken that can be stopped or slowed up upon the revival of normal conditions.

The five-day week, he said, would increase the demand of labor by nearly 20 per cent besides giving opportunity for recreation, pleasure and cultural interests. Regarding the suggestion that children be eliminated from wage earning occupations, he said:

"We hear a great outcry against a proposition like this because the question is constantly asked: 'What will these poor children do?' The obvious answer is, give them educational opportunities so practical, interesting and varied that will yield the educational advantages to which every child is entitled. Send them to school.

"The army of unemployed, standing outside the factories watching children at work is one of the most expensive luxuries which America indulges itself."

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, gave an estimate of 125,680 unemployed in Philadelphia, basing his figures on reports obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of this city

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey, told the conference that employment planning should go hand in hand with city planning, declaring that it is silly and senseless that a great and prosperous civilization should let unemployment undermine the community. "We have got to seek to bring the level of unemployment in all industries up to the standards set by certain of the most progressive and regular industries," he said. "The country must realize that its people need a steady income to become steady buyers."

The conference announced the formation of All Philadelphia Community Council to act as a co-ordinating body for the several hundred social agencies now in this city. Karl de Schweinitz, general secretary of the Family Society, who was chosen executive secretary, said that one of the first activities of the council will be to seek a solution of the unemployment problem.

Heavy Advertiser Shows How Publicity Helps to Ward Off Unemployment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What one industrial concern has done through national advertising to place itself on the list of big industries and stabilize its employment situation is described by Col. William Cooper Procter, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, in an interview with Sturges Dorrance, president of Dorrance, Sullivan & Co., published in a statement by Mr. Dorrance on April 10.

Colonel Procter is quoted as saying that "the early use of advertising as a force for business development has put the Procter & Gamble Company in its present dominant position in industry, and to advertising must go major credit for the plan which makes it possible for the company to guarantee regular and lifetime employment to its workers."

The company's plan, which has received national recognition as a means of labor stabilization, assures its more than 10,000 employees of life-time employment with a guaranteed minimum average of 48 weeks of work a year, regardless of seasonal or cyclical business conditions, Mr. Procter is quoted as having said.

"The stabilization of business," Colonel Procter continues in the interview, "is one of advertising's greatest forces, for it serves to reduce to a large extent the fluctuations in any business where it is employed. Obviously, a concern which is doing a nation-wide business is less affected in its total operations by local changes in business conditions than is a concern whose business life is chiefly bound up in a single community.

"Advertising works toward a constant improvement in the standard of living, since with it consumers are kept informed of the newest development in the preparation of commodities, be they soaps or automobiles. Not only have the tastes of consumers been elevated, but, since advertising increases the intensity of competition, the character of American business has been improved.

"I believe that advertising has been a potent factor in increasing the size of the business unit. When a producer has, through advertising, acquired a national market rather than a merely local one, he is able to increase production and reduce costs by means of large-scale operations. From these economies, both producer and consumer ultimately benefit, the one through increased business and the other through reduced prices."

The industrial relations program of the Procter & Gamble Company includes, besides guaranteed year-round employment, profit-sharing, employee representation on the company's directorate and an insurance and pension plan. Colonel Procter is credited with being the first large employer of labor in America to adopt the Saturday half holiday.

Hog Island Purchase Promises Many Jobs

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Following the announcement from Washington that the United States Shipping Board had agreed to sell Hog Island, its former emergency shipyard, to the city of Philadelphia for $3,000,000 "on the easy payment plan," Mayor Harry A. Mackey told a conference on employment in Philadelphia, April 9, that the city will provide jobs for thousands of workers in the development of the property as an air, rail, and marine terminal.

Negotiations for the purchase of the property have been under way for more than a year. Recently the shipping board raised its price to $3,114,000 but the city declined to pay this and for a time the negotiations were off. In the meantime the city began to look around for another site. Another meeting of the board was held and the city's offer was accepted by a vote of 4 to 3.

The contract calls for a "down payment" of $450,000 and the balance over a period of years, the city reserving the right to pay off the full price at any time. The city also agrees to spend $500,000 for grading and the development of 1400 feet of shore line at the northern end of the property for seaplane facilities, leaving 13,000 feet for development as a marine terminal. Practically all of the property is within the city limits.

Employment Up in N. Y.

NEW YORK—An increase of 1.4 per cent in New York City's employment figures in March, as compared with February, has just been announced by Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner. The fluctuation, while very small, was declared by her to be significant at this time because it follows upon a period of falling employment since last October. Miss Perkins saw encouragement for long-range planning against unemployment in the activity now under way by industrial bodies in various parts of the State.

NEW PAROLE BILL GOES TO GOVERNOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Adoption in Assembly on April 9 of the bill by Senator Caleb H. Baumes (R.), of Newburgh, for a new parole system in the State sends the measure to the Governor for signature. An appropriation of $259,500 is carried. The measure would set up a new division in the executive department, with a parole commission of three members appointed by the Governor. The commission would have an executive and supervisory staff to deal with all prisoners on parole.

The Governor also received by action of the Assembly the Mastick bill for a survey of the state's tax system with $75,000 provided for the work which is designed to bring a general revision of tax methods.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum program.
5:30 NBC, The Toddy Party: Children's stories.
5:45 Dullea and Long.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Marion Harris, "blues" singer; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 Sketch, "At the Program Director's Home."
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA Hour: Rosa Ponselle, soprano; concert orchestra, direction Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Shaler Five Minute Men.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 Sandy MacFarlane and his Chimney Swallows.
8:30 Doug Woodman's Orchestra.
9:00 La Petite Ensemble.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; Muriel Wilson, soprano.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week program: dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Betalac Braves Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Sketch, "The Adventures of Rabbit Doux."
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Players: mystery drama.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip-Top Club; vocal and instrumental soloists; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Vagabonds String Ensemble.
8:15 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, Douglas Shoemakers; "Singin' Feet"; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devoe Redskins.
10:00 CBS, Premiere of Kodak "Mid-Week" program; soloists; quartet; Edgar Guest poem; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "Senate's Recent Move to Control Election Campaign Expenses," Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fenton Charles, tenor; organ.
5:30 Twilight Program.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: Concert ensemble.
7:30 New England Conservatory of Music program.
8:00 Time announcement.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, "Founding a Nation": "Myles Standish and the Indians," Dean Gleason L. Archer, Suffolk Law School.
2:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Colgate Glee Club.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Tomorrow's Features

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.

LEGION INVITES MRS. WILSON

Invitation to attend the Legion convention next October as a guest of honor has been extended to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, it was voted at a meeting of the executive committee in charge of the convention. Holders of the Congressional Medals of Honor, the highest award obtainable in the United States, and all Congressmen who served in the World War, will also be invited to attend as guests, it was voted.

C. P. As. APPOINT FOX

James J. Fox, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Accountancy and a member of the firm of Fox, Hayes & O'Brien, has been appointed as the Massachusetts member of the Committee on Arbitration of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants for 1930, according to an announcement made in New York by Homer A. Dunn, chairman of the committee.

ALLEN PROMISES FURTHER AID TO G. A. R. VETERANS

Curley Invites 'Boys of 61' to Encamp Again in Boston

Assurance of further legislative aid for members of the Grand Army of the Republic were given by Gov. Frank G. Allen at the annual banquet which closed the sixty-fourth encampment of the Massachusetts department. Governor Allen told the veterans of two bills which had received his signature.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, extended to the "Boys of '61" an invitation to hold their encampment in Boston again during his term of office.

Other speakers at the banquet included Edwin J. Foster, national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Brig. Gen. Merriwether L. Walker, commander of the first corps area, United States Army; Charles F. McCarthy, department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans; John J. O'Connell, department commander of the American Legion, who invited the G. A. R. to attend its national convention in October; Major James W. H. Myrick of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and James H. Webb, retiring department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R., who presented his successor, Alvin C. Howes of Middleboro.

Charles M. Appleton of Dorchester was elected department commander of the Sons of Union Veterans at its forty-eighth annual encampment. The encampment went on record as favoring the Robinson bill for increased pensions and favored the publishing of records of veterans of the Civil War by the State of Massachusetts.

The Daughters of Union Veterans elected as president Mrs. Grace Jones Dow of Malden.

FRANCE AND ITALY REPORTED READY FOR 5-POWER PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

would involve the scrapping of many vessels before they are outdated.

The actual changes authorized are small cruisers replacement, 49,000 tons out of 100,000 tons total permitted; destroyers 38,000 out of 105,000 tons and submarines 18,000 out of 52,000. The three-power treaty will also provide a battleship holiday and the extension of the Washington treaty rules on aircraft carriers to craft under 10,000 tons.

This is the vital nucleus of the three-power agreement. But the battleship holiday, the submarine humanization rules and other technical arrangements may well be extend to the five powers, even if only so that they may be kept within the framework of some kind of London treaty. The French still cling to the interpretation of Article 16 of the League of Nations covenant, which they worked out with the British, but it is becoming increasingly unlikely that Mr. MacDonald will be able to carry the country in any form of political concession. He would prefer to accept the Rapidan figures with only the vaguest of reservation, rather than accept them unreservedly if concession to French security views were the price.

M. Briand and Signor Grandi, it is reported, have now definitely given up the expectation of a five-power agreement including tonnage stipulations for their countries.

Franco-Italian Co-operation

It only remains to secure as much French and Italian co-operation as is useful and possible in the three-power pact. Since the greatest political responsibility of the conference is to send the Latin delegations home in a better humor than when they arrived, it is held to be of the utmost importance to secure their collaboration in the treaty, no matter how attenuated its provision.

The last fortnight's political negotiations have, on the whole, succeeded in improving France's relative position and to some degree has isolated Italy. This is not regarded as a healthy political result, although some of the delegates, other than the French, have lost patience with Signor Grandi's ever recurring cry for parity.

The Franco-British political discussions had advanced two days ago so far that the talk since has been devoted chiefly to tonnage figures. But further progress could not be made until Signor Grandi was again able to join in the conversations and as before J. L. Dumesnil put French requirements at 204,000 tons more than the Italian total whatever that might be.

Aircraft Carriers Defined

On the evening of April 1 a special committee produced a definition of aircraft-carriers. It was agreed that the generic term aircraft-carrier should comprehend, first, aircraft-carriers of over 10,000 tons standard displacement as defined in the Washington treaty and, second, other surface vessels of war of standard displacement not exceeding 10,000 tons, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

Such vessels shall not carry guns with a caliber of over six inches. These ships are to be included in the aircraft-carrier category. All other vessels capable of carrying airplanes or seaplanes are to be charged against an appropriate combatant category according to size and armaments. Though this definition closes a gap in the Washington treaty which yawned at the Congressional hearings in Washington when it was claimed that the United States could legally construct as many craft as it desired without violation of the treaty, yet it is not enthusiastically received in many circles.

It is pointed out that probably in the future many cruisers, large and small, will carry a certain complement of aircraft and will in effect be aircraft-carriers. Yet they will be unlimited under the London treaty, except that they fall in the cruiser categories.

France and Italy Agree Tentatively to Sign Five-Power Treaty

LONDON (AP)—Naval conference experts were understood to have been put to work on April 10 drafting a five-power agreement which both the two foreign ministers, Aristide Briand of France and Dino Grandi of Italy, have tentatively agreed to sign as an outgrowth of American intervention.

This treaty, it was said, will in effect be a comprehensive three-power pact between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, but will include numerous points on which all the five powers are agreed and which France and Italy can sign.

The present plan is that controversial matters between France and Italy will be left out and the clauses which exclusively affect the other three powers will be so worded that the two Latin countries will not be involved.

The decision to adopt this procedure was reached on the morning of April 10 after Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, had visited M. Briand and Hugh S. Gibson had conferred with Signor Grandi.

M. Briand is said to be enthusiastic over this solution and Signor Grandi has also indicated his tentative willingness to sign. The Italians have rather been left out of the negotiations recently and Signor Grandi is not so conversant with the trend of affairs as are the other delegation chiefs. Therefore he naturally wishes to know more about what he is expected to sign before he definitely agrees to put his name to it.

'50 Books of Year' Shown at Rollins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—An exhibit of "The Fifty Books of the Year," selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, "for the quality and beauty of design and binding, are on display at Rollins College, the first showing of this exhibit south of Baltimore. The display was obtained for Rollins College by Dr. Edwin O. Grover, professor of books at the college.

For eight years a jury of well-known authorities has selected for the American Institute of Graphic Arts the 50 books of the year that represent the highest typographical excellence attained by American printers and publishers. The 50 selected this year are the choice from 600 submitted for inspection. The books were first shown at the New York Public Library.

Many of them are issued in limited editions or from private presses, which enhances their interest and value. Among the most beautiful are a three-volume edition of Cooper's "The Spy"; a new edition of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Oscar Wilde's "Birthday of the Infanta"; Robert Bridges' "Testament of Bounty," and of particular interest to Floridians, the Florida State Historical Society's "Loyalists in East Florida," which was executed for the society by the Yale University Press.

PEOPLE MISLED ON PROHIBITION, TARR DECLARES

Says Propaganda Given Out by 'Wets' Has Clouded Real Issue

Buyers of liquor, in the final analysis, pay only bribes which may flow into public officials' bank accounts from bootleggers, Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney, told members of the Ward 18 Republican Club at Hyde Park.

"Is the police officer or other official who receives a bribe a greater criminal than the man who pays it?" he asked. "There is no moral difference between paying it directly or indirectly.

"The press and the public have universally raised their hands in horror at the disclosures of apparent corruption It is alleged, with apparent truth, that some police officers had hundreds of thousands of dollars on deposit with no probable sources of large income except through graft. Condemnation is heaped on the men who are accused of it. It is claimed that all this is the result of prohibition. In my judgment it is a result of a corrupt and disloyal citizenship led by men who ought to have higher standards."

Attempts to trace "graft" to prohibition, and therefore to urge repeal of the state enforcement law in Massachusetts, should be exposed, Mr. Tarr continued. The press and public have been misled by propaganda given out by those opposed to prohibition, who have clouded the real issue until many voters are prepared to cast their ballot for repeal of the state enforcement law without realizing the effects of such an act.

Referring to the referendum on the state enforcement law, Mr. Tarr said:

"The people don't understand just what that referendum is about. They don't realize that its repeal would mean that only about 50 prohibition agents in the State would have charge of liquor law prosecution, as compared with thousands of police officers now engaged in this work.

"I feel by fall that they will understand this referendum better. It is our duty to do all we can to enlighten them between now and election time."

COL. PAYNE NAMED FOR GOVERNMENT JOB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The name of Col. Fred H. Payne of Greenfield, Mass., was advanced today as a possible nominee by President Hoover for Assistant Secretary of War. Although nothing was forthcoming from the Chief Executive or the White House, it was believed in some quarters Colonel Payne would succeed to the vacancy made by the appointment of Patrick J. Hurley, Assistant Secretary, to succeed the late James W. Good.

The man named will be in charge of mobilization of industries for wartime purposes. For this reason Mr. Hoover has sought a man of industrial experience.

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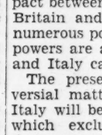
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ITALY ADVISED NOT TO DISCARD ANCIENT CRAFTS

Head of New York Stock Exchange Decries Too Rapid Acceptance of Machine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILAN—Better understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Italy, and a strengthening of the many ties of sympathy and admiration between the two nations was the main theme of an address delivered on April 9 by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before the General Bankers Confederation of Italy here.

"Many people in every country," declared Mr. Simmons, "are inclined to think that their own ideas and methods should be completely adopted by all other nations too. This is of course a very great fallacy. Actually, every race and nation has its own particular gifts and abilities, and the civilization of the world is often better served by the differences than by the similarities between them.

"Thus it is apt to be a great mistake for any country with strongly marked characteristics, to attempt too much to resemble some other country. I have often had this feeling in many different countries in Europe, when discussing American methods. Sometimes people in Europe have, for example, expressed great interest in our so-called quantity production machine methods, and have declared that European industry should be revolutionized so that it could operate in exactly the same way. About this I am by no means certain that they are right.

Machine Ousts Craftsmanship

"Undoubtedly our mass production methods in the United States have been useful and beneficial to us in many ways. But such methods are very well suited to a country like mine, which has abundant raw materials, a great domestic market for merchandise, and a marked similarity of tastes throughout the country. In other nations lacking these particular characteristics, such a system of production would not of course be equally easy to establish.

"It is also true that our machine production tends to eliminate individual craftsmanship. America, as a relatively young country, can better afford to sustain this loss, than could a country where craftsmanship has been developed to a very high degree through the continuous experience and skill of generations. In large measure, such undoubtedly is the situation with Italy, so many of whose products owe a great deal to the lively intelligence, high artistic standards, and conscientious skill of the traditional craftsman.

"It would be a real loss to the world, should Italy endeavor, by inaugurating machine production throughout her industries, to do away with her Venetian glass or lace, or with her extraordinarily fine leather, stone or wood work. On the other hand, I am not so sure that if more vigorous salesmanship were employed, Italy could not find a much wider market in the United States for many of the highly artistic products of her old hand industries.

Much to Learn

"But in any case, it seems clear that Italy and the United States have still much of value to learn from each other in trade and industry, and there are a great many products typical of the genius of each country which can be very beneficially exchanged in trade.

"As in commerce, so also in finance, a very wholesome and beneficial relationship, I feel, already exists between our countries. The very considerable sums of American capital which have been invested here, show the confidence felt by American bankers and investors in both the present and future stability and progressiveness of Italian industrial enterprise. I may add that the securities representing some of the leading Italian industrial companies have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and that this development has naturally created an important link between the two capital markes of Milan and New York.

"It should, of course, be recognized that the United States itself requires large amounts of capital each year for its own continued economic development. This is, perhaps, not equally true of other centers for foreign investment, and it sometimes causes the American market to be considered as overparticular.

Italian Enhusiasm

"I cannot conclude my remarks without mentioning one quality of modern Italy which is particularly striking to the American. I refer to the enthusiasm of the Italian people for the future of their country—an enthusiasm which is youthful and obviously a source of national energy. In this respect, Italy is much like the United States. We Americans are often accused of being overenthusiastic and overoptimistic. This was especially the case, I am afraid, after the sharp decline of our stock market last autumn. Yet it is for this reason that the eternal youthfulness of the Italian people is so attractive a quality to Americans, and one with which I think we have a particular sympathy and understanding.

"After all, confidence and faith are a very necessary thing in modern life, and little indeed can be accomplished without them. We may need an intelligent skepticism to direct our energies, but without enthusiasm we would have no energies to direct."

Australia Plans Big Defense Cut

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—As a means of further reducing defense expenditure in Australia, the Commonwealth Government has under consideration a proposal for combining the Royal Military College at Duntroon and the Naval College at Jervis Bay. These establishments are being run separately at tremendous cost, and each for a small number of trainees, and it is estimated that by joining forces a saving of £30,000 a year could be effected without impairing the efficiency of either.

A great saving could be made in general education. If both establishments were combined, one set of masters could instruct both arms of the service in the educational subjects which are a necessary part of the curriculum.

If the scheme is put into effect it is probable that the Royal Military College students will be transferred to Jervis Bay. The naval and military experts are opposed to the proposal, but the need for reduction in Commonwealth expenditure is so urgent that the Government is expected to adopt the scheme.

HISTORIC BOOKS DUE TO FRACTIOUS STEED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Sir George Cory has just finished the fifth volume of his history of the Eastern Province and the 1820 settlers. In an address to students of the Cape Town Training College he described how he first came to write them.

Coming in contact with many old people after his arrival in South Africa in 1891, he heard many accounts of their experiences and early struggles in the country. So engrossed did he become that he resolved to trace the history of that part of the country for himself.

With this determination in mind he set out time and again from Grahamstown, and since it was not possible to move about in motorcars or by railway in those days, he resolved to attempt the journey on horseback. But a Londoner was scarcely an expert at that sport. Five times he mounted a horse, and five times he was thrown. There was no alternative but to tramp on foot. This he did and has never regretted the decision.

AUSTRALIAN PARTIES UNITE ON ECONOMY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Country Party and Nationalists in Western Australia are uniting for the purpose of contesting the general elections, according to A. Thomson, leader of the former.

Although the parties remain as separate bodies, he said, they have agreed to co-operate for economy in administration, taxation reduction on primary products, and increase of production by reducing costs. Mr. Thomson also advocates an agreed quota of surplus population migrating from Great Britain to Western Australia.

Primitive Outposts of Africa's Vast Wastes

FOURTEEN MILES OF CASTELLATED MUD WALLS SURROUND KANO, IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

An unusual African town, Kano, in Sokoto, northern Nigeria, was visited by Captains Tweedy and Crofton on their automobile trek across Central Africa and the Sahara desert, described recently in The Christian Science Monitor. Fourteen miles of high castellated walls, built from mud brick, surround the city. The major part of the town within is built on two mushroom-shaped hills, which command a view of the flat adjacent country. The town's architecture follows the Moorish pattern. It has built an extensive trade in the manufacture of leathers, silks and blue cottons. The population has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 80,000.

CHINA'S BUSINESS REACHES TOTAL OF £319,554,400

In Spite of Serious Disabilities, Conditions Generally Have Improved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—China had a record trade in 1928—imports and exports totaling about £319,554,400, and this despite all hindrances in the shape of intermittent civil war, industrial unrest, lack of transport facilities and excessive taxation. This information is contained in an official publication which has just been issued by the British Department of Overseas Trade, entitled, "Economic Conditions in China."

The report adds that trade conditions have improved generally since the end of 1928, and the figures for the 1929 returns, when available, are expected to beat the record again.

The report points out that China is not quite such a good market for British goods as its customs returns would infer. The reason being that China, largely due to disturbed conditions in past years, is obliged to purchase a very large quantity of foodstuffs abroad instead of producing them at home.

It would suit British manufacturers better if China produced its own foodstuffs and spent the money on agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and other aids to agricultural production.

The report says that there is undoubtedly ample scope for the development of China's foreign trade and there should be no lack of foreign capital ready for investment in commercial and industrial enterprises.

Japan still retains its dominant position in Chinese trade; American trade with China is steadily growing, chiefly in exports; Germany is slowly recovering her lost ground, and there has been a remarkable revival of trade with Asiatic Russia. Britain is holding its own, but making little headway, and it sold 36,000,000 taels worth less to China in 1928 than it did seven years ago.

Nevertheless British merchants have completely re-established the good relations which formerly existed between the two peoples. They are realizing more that in future they will have to rely not so much on treaties and conventions and the direct intervention of the home Government in the protection of their interests, as on being able to secure the good will of the Chinese people. This will require a more intimate knowledge of China's inhabitants and of their language.

Many of Britain's trade rivals, the report continues, are now sending their young men into the interior of China on journeys along big trade routes, such as the Yangtse River, who bring back information of the greatest value to business.

S. Africa Changes Nonfee School Age

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A draft ordinance has been prepared by the Cape Education Department, making education in nonfee-paying schools free up to the age of 15. The scheme is not to compel a child who passes into the sixth standard (as most of them do) before the age of 15 to remain at school until 15. It will merely make it possible for him to do so. It does not interfere with the compulsory school age, which will still remain at 16 years for those who cannot pass their sixth standard earlier.

The ordinance is welcomed by educational bodies and parents generally. It will provide a solution to the problem which faces many parents, when their children pass their standard 6 at the age of 13 or 14 years. Automatically they leave school, and then arises the problem, "What can be done with them?" Under the Apprenticeship Act they cannot begin their training till they are 16.

Sometimes it is possible to get the boy a temporary job as messenger, but generally they are too small in size and immature in outlook for this sort of work. The provision of free education, if they care to stay at school and take it, for boys who can get as far as this at the end of their fifteenth year, is therefore, to be greatly welcomed. The scheme will involve the Education Department in an extra annual cost of £20,000.

GREAT CHANGES TRANSFORMING BRITISH PRESS

Capital Aids Labor Paper to Build New Political Party

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The changes and readjustments in the British daily press during the last month or two have been so numerous and so remarkable that one is tempted to wonder whether it has reached one of the critical turning-points in its history.

Such moments occurred when The Times swiftly rose to pre-eminence during the troublous days of revolution and war at the end of the eighteenth century; when, in the fifties of last century, railway and telegraph communication, the removal of the "taxes on knowledge," and the spread of education led to the appearance of the great penny middle-class papers; at the close of that century, when the emergence of a literate working class provided a public for the popular half-penny papers; 10 years later, when many of the middle-class papers bowed to the inevitable, and adjusted themselves to the popular style; and once again after the war, when vast newspaper syndicates highly capitalized, and confidently backed by the investing public, brought an ever-increasing number of newspapers into their groups, till a few interests, financial in character, dominated the popular press.

The Daily Herald

The most notable of the changes which have been taking place this year is the transformation of the hitherto struggling little Labor organ, the Daily Herald, into a great national newspaper. Its resources up to now have been ridiculously inadequate for the struggle against powerful rivals. Its influence beyond a narrow circle of the converted was negligible. That many millions of people sufficiently organized and collectively articulate to return the largest party to Parliament, should be unprovided with any effective press, indicated a patent miscarriage in the functioning of journalism.

When we come across some vast lacuna, a yawning gap in the press, such that there is no adequate expression of the opinion of the multitude which is attached to the Labor Party, then it is clear that something must have been amiss. Labor spokesmen averred that it was from lack of capital that the old Daily Herald had starved, and there was certainly this much truth in their reply, that no great newspaper today can exist without it.

Capital Aids Labor

But the position has changed. Capital, in the long run, goes where profits are to be made; and capital on a large scale has now been put at the disposal of the organ of Labor opinion. In its new form, the Daily Herald goes out as a great modern newspaper, likely to hold its own against powerful rivals. Capital has come to the aid of a party which was reputed to be "anti-capitalist."

But this is only one of many changes and readjustments in the daily press. The new Daily Telegraph has been altered, its presentation improved, and it appears to be the aim of this paper to broaden its appeal. The Daily Chronicle is endeavoring still further to popularize itself and the Sunday News has been transformed with the same object.

A change of a quite different character has been observed in the Manchester Guardian, which is showing distinct leanings in the direction of the closest co-operation with Labor. This sustained effort, however, is in no way comparable with the astonishing move recently made by the Daily Express and its allied papers, which have recently made an effort, unparalleled in the history of the press, to build a new national political party and to establish their own proprietor as its inspirer, controller, and dictator.

These manifold changes and developments have been marked enough to arouse general comment. Colossal circulations have been built up by lavish expenditure of capital on free insurance and other costly devices. There is no evidence of any diminution in the use of these artificial aids to circulation. But there is uneasiness about the inflation of capital, and the possibility that the financial machinery of these huge enterprises may prove top-heavy.

200 Houses Being Erected at Haifa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Of the many activities now going on in connection with the building of the new harbor at Haifa, one is the construction of 200 houses in the workers' quarter of what has come to be known as the Haifa Bay Lands.

These houses are intended primarily for Jewish employees of the Railway Workshops, which they will adjoin. Work on the foundations of the quarter has been commenced by the Jewish National Fund, the original owner of the land on which the Government Railway Workshops have been erected, but which was ceded to the Government in exchange for another area elsewhere.

Each of these 200 houses will be built on a quarter of an acre lot, thus allowing room for a kitchen garden in an intensely industrialized area. Drainage works and other improvements have been undertaken by the fund, and plans are completed for model houses, the erection of which will begin as soon as the preliminary improvements are made.

The Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, which also owns land on Haifa Bay, is extending credit to the workers for building purposes. Second mortgages will be granted by the Palestine Emergency Fund, because a large number of the workers who will occupy these new homes have decided as a result of the riots last year, to vacate their houses in Arab quarters in Haifa.

Native S. Africans Complain of Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Attention is being drawn to the unsatisfactory state of native education in South Africa. All natives are taxpayers, but only one quarter of the native children in the Union are in Government-aided schools. In other words, three-quarters of the children of native taxpayers receive no benefit from the proportion of taxes put into the Native Development Fund. In the Transvaal the education of colored children costs £6 a child a year, and the education of native children costs 37 shillings.

The Native Welfare Association are anxious to have the native development account increased by contributions from the general tax. They suggest that possibly a larger proportion of the natives' contributions toward customs should be devoted to educational purposes.

A joint deputation from the Native Welfare Associations of Johannesburg and Pretoria waited on E. Jansen, the Minister of Native Affairs, and a memorandum was sent to him at his request. This deputation requested that the minister would pay personal visits to the native day schools. Mr. Jansen undertook to investigate the suggested increased contribution from the general tax and to bring the matter to the attention of his colleagues. He further promised that the question of industrial training would have his attention, and undertook to inquire into the possibility of contributions being made to the native development account from customs duties.

Alpine Road, Cut Across Central Austria, Is Great Engineering Feat, Soon to Begin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A great engineering feat, involving the cutting of a new highway through some of the most beautiful scenery of the Austrian Alps and crossing the Packsattel mountain, is to be taken in hand by the Austrian Government following the completion of negotiations with the provincial governments of Carinthia and Styria.

The Packstrasse, as the new road will be called, will run direct from Graz to Klagenfurt through the thickly populated mining area of Köflach. It will be one of the most important links between southwest and east Europe. It will greatly reduce the distance between Italy and Hungary.

Hitherto the journey from Graz to Klagenfurt has only been possible by a very indirect route, either via Bruck-an-der-Mur or via Marburg in Jugoslavia.

The road over the Packsattel will bring Graz into direct connection with the Carinthian lake district. An up-to-date automobile road is to be built which will shorten the journey from Graz to the Wörthersee to three hours and make communications between North Italy and parts of Jugoslavia on the one hand, and Vienna, Budapest and central Europe generally, on the other, much quicker. This will be the greatest road building project that Austria has undertaken since the war. Work upon it will be begun during the next few months, and will give employment to about 2500 men.

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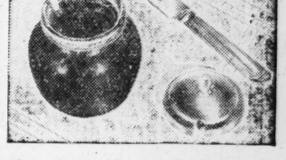

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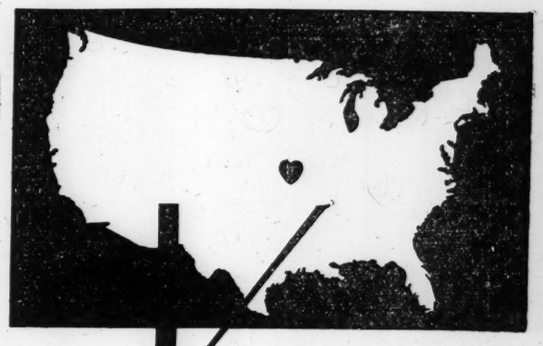

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OPTIMISTS WIN CLASS A TITLE

Defeat Yale University at Indoor Polo, 13-6, Allowing Five Goals Handicap

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Optimist team won one indoor polo championship and installed themselves as favorites to win another, as the result of their play in the final round of the Class A indoor polo championship Wednesday evening at Squadron A armory. F. W. C. Guest and his associates ran away with the younger brother of the Optimist star, Raymond Guest, and his teammates of the Yale University team, allowing them five goals handicap and defeating them by a score of 13 to 6.

Then the team of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, winners of the open championship last year, reached the final round of that section of the championships by defeating the New York Athletic Club team, without handicap, 11 to 6½.

Argentine Team Plays

International indoor polo made a start at least when three members of the Argentine team, Alfredo Harrington, Jose Reynal, and Manuel Andrada, who have been playing in California, made their first attempt at the indoor game against the two Hoppings, father and son, and A. C. Schwartz, also better known outdoors than in, calling themselves the Eastcott team, and the latter won by a score of 5 to 2½. The visitors were on strange ponies and unaccustomed to the soft ball so their hitting lacked force.

As usual in the Optimist play, Winston Guest did most of the scoring for his team, but the play of young Michael Phipps, the new member who replaced Raymond Guest on the Optimist team when the latter moved over to Yale, caused quite a sensation and he was regarded as a distinct improvement to the team. Lieutenant Jones, the third member of the Optimists, was inclined to play easily and frequently was caught out of position by the Yale back, J. C. Rathborne. But Guest was always on the job, and only in the third session was Yale able to score at all.

Cuts Loose in Final Chukker

It was in the final chukker that the Optimists really cut loose with the play that installed them as favorites to capture the open title, in which the finals will be played on Saturday. Already leading at 7 to 6, they simply went into top speed right at the start, and before the chukker ended six more goals went to their credit, while the Yale team never even had a chance to get near the Optimist goal.

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club also displayed brilliant play right from the start, though none of the three stood out with the brilliancy of all three of the Optimist team. Three goals came to them inside the first minute of play, on fine combination work in getting the ball free from the scrimmages, and they added two more to their gains in the second, in addition to balancing every goal made by the Wingedfoot trio. New York Athletic Club gained a bit in the third, though still trailing at 9 to 4½ when the bell rang, and the final bell found the account still balanced on that basis, with each having added two goals to its total, on individual play by Smith and Harrison.

CLASS A CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Positions	OPTIMISTS	YALE UNIV.
No. 1	Michael Phipps	S. B. Iglehart
No. 2	F. W. C. Guest	Raymond Guest
Back	Lieut. McDowell Jones	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Optimists 13, Yale 6. Goals—Guest 9, Phipps 3, Jones 2 for Optimists; Iglehart, Rathborne, by handicap 5 for Yale. Fouls—Phipps, Jones, against Optimists; Iglehart, R. Guest, against Yale. Referee—Thomas J. Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Positions	BROOKLYN R. & D. CLUB	NEW YORK A. C.
No. 1	Carl Pflug	H. B. Albright
No. 2	Gerard B. Smith	Cyril Harrison
Back	Warren A. Sackman	D. O. Nelson

Score—Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club 11, New York Athletic Club 6½. Goals—Pflug 4, Smith 4, Sackman 4 for Brooklyn; Harrison 6, Albright 2 for New York. Fouls—Smith, Sackman against Brooklyn; Albright 2, Harrison against New York. Referee—Thomas J. Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

RECORDS FALL AS WASHINGTON WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—In a meet that saw six local indoor records broken and two former high marks tied, the University of Washington track squad defeated the University of California here in the second annual indoor track meet held in the University Pavilion, 74 1-3 points to 55 2-3 points.

Washington's captain, Stephen E. Anderson '30, A. A. U. champion in both hurdles, was the big two-time winner of the meet, tying his last year's record of 9.8s. for the 80-yard high hurdles and setting a new mark of 20.1s. for the 180-yard low.

Five of the six new indoor records set were made by Washington men. E. J. Curtice '30, set the only record made by California when he threw the javelin 191ft. 11¼in. Other marks set were made by R. W. Kiser '30, who ran the mile in 4m. 19s., a new coast indoor record; T. L. Hartley '31, who set 49.9s. in the 440-yard dash; S. K. Whiting '31, who made 23ft. in the running broad jump, and Paul Jessup '30, who threw the discus 153ft. 8½in. The summary:

75-Yard Dash—Won by Spencer Bishy '31, California; S. J. Sparks '30, California, second; R. H. Wilson '31, California, third. Time—7.8s. (Equals record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by Crosby Pendleton '31, Washington; Charles Clarkson '30, Washington, second; Spencer Sparks '30, California, third. Time—22.9s.

440-Yard Run—Won by T. L. Hartley '31, Washington; Aubrey Johnson '32, California, second; R. E. Bale '30, Washington, third. Time—49.9s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Julius Zelman '31, California; Scott Gonsecki '32, Washington, second; V. V. Mantle '31, Washington, third. Time—2m. 1.6s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. W. Kiser '30, Washington; K. W. Rhuddy '32, Washington, second; E. L. Mossman '31, California, third. Time—4m. 19s. (New coast record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. R. Cram '30, Washington; J. J. Johns '31, Washington, second; F. P. Henderson '30, California, third. Time—10m. 8s.

80-Yard High Hurdles—Won by S. E. Anderson '30, Washington; T. H. Werdel '30, California, second. Time—9.8s. Others disqualified.

180-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by S. E. Anderson '30, Washington; S. K. Whiting '31, Washington, and A. L. Pogolotti '31, California, tied for second. Time—21.1s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Washington (T. L. Hartley '31, R. E. Bale '30, R. W. Kiser '30, Harold Trueblood '32). Time—3m. 30.8s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. B. Rice '32, California; B. R. Dunn '32, Washington; Benjamin Lom '30, California, and A. F. Jacklevitch '30, California, tied for second. Height—5ft. 9in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by S. K. Whiting '31, Washington; R. W. Bias '30, California, second; Benjamin Lom '30, California, third. Distance—23ft.

Pole Vault—William Koblik '32, California, and G. F. Pool '32, California, tied for first; P. K. Ross '30, Washington, third. Height—12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jaul Jessup '30, Washington; Julius Ramstedt '31, Washington, second; F. G. DeBerry '30, California, third. Distance—50ft. 3in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. J. Curtice '30, California; K. M. Churchill '31, California, second; R. W. Bias '30, California, third. Distance—205ft. 8½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Paul Jessup '30, Washington; Julius Ramstedt '31, Washington, second; K. M. Churchill '31, California, third. Distance—152ft. 5½in. (New record set at 153,ft. 8½in. on record attempt.)

HARVARD AND KENT IN DEAD HEAT

KENT, Conn. (AP)—Harvard's varsity 150-pound crew and the varsity crew of Kent School raced to an even heat over the Henley distance on the Housatonic River Wednesday. The time was 6m. 35s. The Crimson's second 150-pound crew defeated the Kent School's second eight by three lengths in another race. Harvard's time in this race was 6m. 43s., Kent's 6m. 54s. The Kent varsity crew, which on June 6 will sail for England to participate in the Royal Henley regatta, drew abreast of the Crimson crew after trailing by a half length at the three-quarter mile mark.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Villanova 5, Haverford 4.

BRAVES DEAL WITH PIRATES FOR GRIMES

Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, announced Wednesday night that he had engineered a deal that brings Burleigh A. Grimes, veteran spit-ball pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, to the Braves, Percy L. Jones and a sum of cash being sent to Pittsburgh.

Grimes, who was the second most efficient pitcher in the National League last season while winning 17 games and losing 7, has been unable to come to terms with the Pirate management. He was refused a two-year contract calling for $20,000 a year, and stated that he would sign for nothing less. After a conference with President Fuchs, Grimes agreed to play with the Boston club and after communication with the Pirates, the deal was completed.

Jones is also a National League veteran. He first stepped into the majors from Seattle to the Chicago Cubs in 1920, went to Los Angeles in 1923, back to Seattle the following year, only to return to the Cubs in 1925. He came to the Braves in 1928, in the deal that sent Rogers Hornsby to Chicago.

The signing of Grimes is good news to the Boston fans, and should add greatly to the chances of Manager William B. McKechnie getting the Braves out of last place.

YALE LOSES OPENING GAME TO COLUMBIA

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Cornell	0	0	.000
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000
Yale	0	1	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Columbia defeated Yale in the first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship game of 1930 on Baker Field, Wednesday afternoon, 8 to 3. With the score tied at 2 all when Columbia came to bat in the last half of the fifth inning, J. W. Bradley '31 hit the ball over the centerfield fence for a home run scoring two runners ahead of him and giving the Blue and White a 3-run lead. From the fifth inning on F. L. Landau '31 pitched fine ball for the home team, a home run by G. A. McKenzie '31, in the ninth inning being Yale's only other score, while Columbia added three more runs in the eighth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	x	8	11	5
Yale	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	9	2

Batteries—Landau and Swettman for Columbia; Jennison, Miller, McDonald and Aldrich for Yale. Losing pitcher—Jennison. Umpires—Dollan and Egan. Time—1h. 57m.

WISCONSIN AWARDS 15 MAJOR LETTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Fifteen major letter awards for participation in three collegiate sports have been announced by the Athletic Council at the University of Wisconsin. Eight were granted to members of the hockey squad, six to swimmers and one to a gymnast.

Hockey letters were won by Captains D. W. Meiklejohn '30 and G. H. Krueger '30, A. W. Frisch '31, W. H. Metcalf '32, Edward Swiderski '30, A. J. Thomsen '31, H. W. Siegel '31, and Milton Bach '32.

Members of the swimming squad awarded the "W" are E. L. Lange '30, L. M. Davis '30, C. E. Chizek '32, A. F. Meyer '32, A. J. Thomsen '31 and A. R. Winsey '30. Minor letters in the same sport were won by R. K. Schaffter '31, John Hayward '30, D. D. Perry '31, J. J. Ermenc '32, E. J. Hatleberg '30, Tadahiro Tanaka '30, K. W. Krueger '32 and H. K. Von Maltitz '30.

Daniel Hayward '30, was the only member of the gymnastic squad to receive a major letter.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago (A) 8, New York (N) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 4, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Washington (A) 19, Boston (N) 13.
New York (A) 8, Nashville (SA) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 9, Charlotte (SAA) 3.
Mobile (SA) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 6.
Louisville (AA) 10, Cincinnati (N) 9.
Toronto (IL) 6, Detroit (A) 1.
Columbus (AA) 7, Boston (A) 6.
Topeka (WL) 14, St. Louis (A) 8.

McVICAR SOLD TO MAROONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—John R. McVicar, star defenseman of the Providence Reds, champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League, has been sold to the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, according to an announcement by Jean R. Dubuc, president of the local club. Complete terms were not announced, but Dubuc said the Reds would receive two players and cash for McVicar.

MRS. TITTMAN WINS IN ROME GOLF

ROME (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Barclay Tittman, wife of Harold Tittman Jr. of St. Louis, Mo., secretary of the American Embassy, won the women's golf championship of Rome Wednesday. She was awarded the Scordia Cup. Mrs. Tittman comes from San Antonio, Tex.

Carson Leads in Official Scoring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—If figures mean anything, it seems improbable that Frank Carson, right wing of the Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League, will stay in the minor division another year. He captured the individual scoring honors of the circuit with a total of 45 points, 31 goals and 14 assists. Carson is a brother of Gerald, this season with Canadiens, and of W. J. Carson of the Boston Bruins.

It is an odd coincident that the leader of the California Hockey League scorers, Alexander Cook, should also have two brothers playing in the National Hockey League. Carson has been in the major league before, however, playing right wing for Montreal Maroons in 1926-27 and part of the 1927-28 season. He probably is still on the reserve list of Maroons.

A wing who was at one time property of Canadiens and who played for Quebec in the Canadian-American Hockey League in 1927-28, John A. Sorrell of London, took second in the scoring list with 44 points. Sorrell is a left wing and will be with Detroit Cougars next season. Edmund A. Rodden, center and team mate of Sorrell, and a former major leaguer, is third with 48 points. Kenneth E. Doraty, left wing for the champion Cleveland Indians, is fourth in the list with 42 points. Only one point separated all four as they scale downward. The list of 1929-30 scorers:

Player	Club	G	A	Pts.
Carson,	Windsor	31	14	45
Sorrell,	London	31	13	44
Rodden,	London	13	30	43
Doraty,	Cleveland	26	16	42
Emms,	Windsor	21	16	37
Pilmore,	Detroit	18	16	34
Gray,	Cleveland	21	12	33
Fields,	Toronto	20	11	31
Lauder,	Hamilton	19	11	30
Neville,	Windsor	11	17	28
Brydson,	London	18	8	26
Proudlock,	Toronto	11	15	26
Martin,	Buffalo	22	3	25
Gross,	Buffalo	18	7	25
Gregg,	Toronto	20	4	24
M. Brophy,	Cleveland	16	8	24
Danning,	Cleveland	14	10	24
Fournier,	Hamilton	19	4	23
S. Brown,	Windsor	13	10	23
Roth,	Buffalo	10	13	23
Voss,	Buffalo	14	8	22
Markle,	Hamilton	12	10	22
Newman,	Detroit	9	11	20
B. Brophy,	Detroit	14	5	19
Williams,	Cleveland	10	9	19
Evans,	Detroit	8	11	19
Steele,	Detroit	15	3	18
Young,	Cleveland	13	5	18
Quesnel,	Falls	13	5	18
Lever,	Windsor	8	10	18
Bogardis,	Buffalo	14	3	17
Palangio,	London	11	6	17
McGuire,	Cleveland	11	6	17
McFarlane,	Cleveland	7	10	17
Gillie,	Detroit	9	7	16
Halliday,	Hamilton	12	3	15
McLeod,	Falls	10	5	15
Godin,	Buffalo	9	6	15
Holway,	London	8	7	15
Connors,	Detroit	9	5	14
Huard,	Buffalo	8	6	14
Lowrey,	Falls	10	3	13
Arbour,	Windsor	8	5	13
Paddon,	Hamilton	6	7	13
Hinsperger,	Windsor	2	11	13
McInenly,	Detroit	9	3	12
Bellefeuille,	Detroit	6	6	12
Duncan,	Windsor	8	3	11
Groh,	London	8	3	11
Oatman,	Falls	8	2	10
Herrington,	Falls	8	2	10
McBride,	Toronto	7	3	10
McCallmon,	Toronto	6	4	10
McIntyre,	Hamilton	5	5	10
Cain,	Buffalo	3	7	10
Desy,	Falls	7	2	9
Gauthier,	Hamilton	6	3	9
King,	Buffalo	6	3	9
Elliott,	Falls	3	6	9
Berlet,	Toronto	3	6	9
Bellemer,	Windsor	6	2	8
F. Brown,	Falls	5	3	8
Clark,	Cleveland	4	4	8
Ouellette,	Toronto	3	5	8
Grosvenor,	London	6	1	7
Rice,	London	5	2	7
Loughlin,	London	5	2	7
Hamel,	Hamilton	5	2	7
Meeking,	Toronto	3	4	7
Hoffinger,	Hamilton	3	4	7
Kuntz,	Hamilton	4	2	6
Smith,	Toronto	4	2	6
Hiller,	Buffalo	4	2	6
Frew,	Cleveland	3	3	6
Morris,	Hamilton	3	3	6
Lederman,	Buffalo	3	2	5
Laroche,	Cleveland	2	3	5
Green,	Falls	2	3	5
Yankoski,	Falls	1	4	5
Briden,	London	3	0	3
Poyston,	Detroit	2	1	3
Teasdale,	Toronto	1	2	3
R. Moore,	Toronto	0	2	2
W. Moore,	Windsor	1	0	1
Daley,	Detroit	1	0	1
Puste,	London	1	0	1
S. Martin,	Toronto	1	0	1
Murray,	Buffalo	1	0	1
Hicks,	Detroit	0	1	1

DAWSON WITHDRAWS FROM N. AND S. GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Ross Somerville of London, Ont., who tied with John W. Dawson, Chicago, for medalist honor, and George J. Voigt, New York, emerged winners in the first round match play Wednesday in the thirtieth annual North and South amateur golf tournament.

Somerville registered a 3 and 1 victory over T. S. Tailer of New York, while Voigt defeated W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh, 3 and 2.

Dawson was scheduled to meet James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., but during the day a question was raised regarding his amateur status. He volunteered to withdraw and a default was put up for him pending settlement of the question.

Eugene Homans of Englewood, N. J., and Georgetown University, eliminated Richard E. Wilson of Southern Pines, a Princeton golfer, 3 and 2.

Somerville stood 2 down to Tailer at the turn, though the New Yorker scored a 7 on No. 1 when he sent his second shot out of bounds. Somerville took a 7 on the third, when he was twice in the traps. Coming back, the Canadian registered three under 4's.

Voigt started his match with W. C. Fownes Jr. by losing the first hole when he drove into a trap and scored a 5, Fownes scoring a par 4. The New Yorker went out in 86 to stand 1 up.

In another lively match, J. A. Fownes of Pittsburgh ousted J. B. Stevens of Chicago, 3 and 2.

Starting out with a 6, J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., recovered enough to defeat W. E. Jacobs of South Orange, N. J., 4 and 3.

Phillips Finlay, Redlands, Calif., eliminated Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., by 3 and 1.

Kenan Smith, Raleigh (N. C.) youth, who featured during the qualifying rounds, lost by 6 and 5 in his match with W. E. Donahue, of Newark, N. J. Donahue was 5 up at the turn. Donahue halved the thirteenth to end the match after being trapped on his drive.

NEW YORK (AP)—H. H. Ramsay, chairman of the rules committee of the United States Golf Association, made it clear in a statement Wednesday night that John W. Dawson is "not entitled to play in amateur golf according to the rules of the U. S. G. A.," although the official body had no part in forbidding him to compete in the North and South tournament at Pinehurst.

FOUR NEW RULES IN BILLIARDS PLAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Safety play in three-cushion billiards is penalized by one of the four new rules announced here by the National Billiard Association of America. From now on any and all fouls are to be counted as safeties, according to C. A. Storer, director of tournaments for the national body. For the second consecutive safety a one-point penalty is to be assessed, for the third consecutive two points, and a two-point penalty for each consecutive safety thereafter.

This change in fouls was made necessary because under the old plan, said Mr. Storer, after the first safety a player could make another, take the one-point penalty, then make another with no penalty, and could thus make four straight safeties with a loss of only two points. Now if a player makes four in a row his loss is five points, and it is believed few will risk losing five points in any 50-point contest.

Another new rule states that in pocket billiards, three-cushion and balkline the players can leave the room only once, with the permission of the referee; the time limit is eight minutes, and for each minute delay the players will forfeit five points at pocket billiards, one point at three-cushion and ten points at balkline.

All protests now may be made before the next player's turn at the table; in the past the protest had to be made before the striker completed his next shot.

In pocket billiards, three-cushion and balkline any and all ties for first, second, third and fourth places must be played off; in the past total points decided ties for positions other than first.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000
Hollywood	1	1	.500
San Francisco	1	1	.500
Missions	1	1	.500
Oakland	1	1	.500
Sacramento	1	1	.500
Seattle	1	1	.500
Portland	0	2	.000

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 9, Portland 2.
Oakland 8, Hollywood 7.
Missions 4, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 10, Seattle 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Beaumont 4, Waco 3.
Houston 7, San Antonio 4.
Wichita Falls 12, Shreveport 4.
Dallas 7, Fort Worth 5.

DISTANCE AND PAR BOW TO STEEL SHAFTS

LONDON (AP)—With steel-shafted golf clubs made honest weapons for British competition for the first time, every professional carried at least one in his bag at the annual Roehampton invitation professionals tournament Wednesday. They used these and other clubs to such effect over the short course in the London suburbs that distance and par were annihilated and some competitors with even 4s for 36 holes failed to qualify for match play.

Reginald Whitcombe, youngest of the trio of golfing brothers and the only one of them to qualify, left the field with 137, finishing with a record-breaking 64.

Gus Faulkner, called "One Putt Gus," because he took only one putt on nine greens, had previously smashed the course record with a score of 65, but Whitcombe came in soon after with 64.

Henry Cotton, recently returned from a visit to South America, shared the runner-up position with W. T. Twine, each scoring 138.

A. E. W. Compston required 145 strokes and failed to qualify as did the veterans, Alexander Herd, J. H. Taylor and Harry Vardon.

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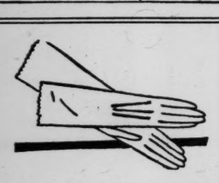

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Cubs' Heavy Hitters Should Again Put Pennant in Chicago

Manager McCarthy Has Assembled What Looks to Be a Stronger Pitching Staff Than He Had in 1929 —Pittsburgh and Giants Are Ready

Although the Athletics are figured quite easily to lead the American League throughout the season about to open, the present National League champions, the Chicago Cubs, even though they are looked upon to repeat, will have to use all of their batting and pitching strength to prove that they belong there. So say the Pittsburgh Pirates, New York Giants, and St. Louis Cardinals, all of whom finished in the first division at the close of last season. The Cubs beat out the Pirates by a margin of 10½ games, but not until after a close race that became rather one-sided when a series of mishaps kept some of the Pittsburgh regulars on the bench.

The Cubs, however, have kept their strong, hard-hitting offensive power intact and have added to it as well as to the pitching, the department that could have used some strong reserve material in the 1929 World Series. Among the veterans are found Guy T. Bush, John F. Blake, Charles H. Root, Perce L. Malone, Harold G. Carlson, Henry Grampp Jr., and Robert Osborn. Among the recruits, the ones who will probably be kept and confined to relief work follow: Charles M. Moss, purchased from Louisville; Lynn B. Nelson, obtained from Kansas City in a trade, and Arthur J. Teachout from Indianapolis.

Looking over this list of pitchers which includes several veterans of high standing and several recruits who have shown up well enough during spring training to be worthy of a Cub uniform, Chicago fans should be satisfied that Manager Joseph V. McCarthy is well fortified in that department.

MANAGER JEWEL W. ENS

Hartnett in Form

For catchers, the Cubs have Charles L. Hartnett, James W. Taylor and probably John C. Schulte as the ones who will no doubt stay with the club throughout the season. Hartnett was not in shape to catch last year, and was used only as a pinch hitter. This season he has apparently returned to his old form, and if this is true to such an extent as to allow him to take part in a reasonable number of games, his batting and all-round ability should greatly aid the club. Taylor and Schulte are also veterans.

Turning to the infield, we find one of the best in the game providing each man plays as he should. When Manager McCarthy secured Lester R. Bell from the Braves during the off-season, he filled a wide-open vacancy in the Cub infield. Bell is one of the National League's outstanding players, who can both field and hit well, and should add even more power to the strong batting punch of the club. At first base, Charles J. Grimm will be back capable to cover his favorite position. At second base will be Rogers Hornsby, a veteran who stands alone among National League batters. For many years he has either been at the top of the league or up among the first five. In 1929 he batted for .380, a mark big enough to place him third among the regulars, and leader among the Cubs.

J. Elwood English, another veteran from last season will take care of shortstop. Although weak with the bat, he makes up for it in fielding. Clyde Beck and Clarence V. Blair will most likely head the infield reserves.

With Nazen Cuyler, J. R. Stephenson and L. R. Wilson in the outfield, Manager McCarthy should be caused little concern about that department. The trio's 1929 batting records in the order named was .360, .362 and .345, and these marks alone explain their worth and prove that the veterans will probably not be replaced for a while at least. For outfield reserves, C. E. Heathcote and Daniel Taylor are available at any time to take a part in the heavy hitting.

Depend on Hitting

The chances of the Pirates getting very far in the coming pennant race will depend greatly on the punch they can produce at the plate. The club, now under the management of Jewel W. Ens, has plenty of good hitters and if they all continue to hit and get the proper support from the pitchers, the team will again be right after the Cubs.

Leading the club in batting with a mark of .355 is H. J. Traynor, field captain and third baseman. He is perhaps the leading player in the league at that position and his consistent hitting has been an asset to the club for many years. At shortstop will be Richard Bartell, a fine fielder and possessor of a batting average of .302. George F. Grantham, another veteran and better than .300 hitter, will be back at second.

For first base, Manager Ens has secured August Suhr who played last season with the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League. His all-round playing ability on the coast has marked him as a coming star in the majors. Official averages of 1929 show that he batted .381, including 51 home runs, a record to be proud of. Infield utility roles will probably be filled by Clarke W. Stuart and Charles Engle, both of whom established fine records while in the minors.

The outfield will be kept intact and includes Paul G. and J. Lloyd Waner and Adam Comorosky. All three can exhibit fine major-league records and are always well up on the batting list. Ira Flagstead and Fred Brickell are slated to do the utility work.

Bool Named Regular

The pitching staff is made up mostly of veterans and includes Ray Kremer, J. L. Petty, Lawrence H. French, Henry W. Meine, Stephen A. Swetonic, Ervin B. Brame and L. E. Stoner, all quite capable boxmen. Percy L. Jones, recently secured in a deal with the Braves, is another veteran. Leon W. Chagnon, Ralph L. Erickson and Glenn E. Spencer will probably be the ones to stay among the recruits. The catching will be done by Charles R. Hargreaves, Ralston B. Hemsley and Albert Bool. The last named is the only newcomer, stepping into the majors from Baltimore, with a fine record.

Although Manager John J. McGraw's Giants got away to a slow start in training because of holdouts and late arrivals at camp, the club is now functioning well and should be considered in the pennant race, as it has been for the past few years. The team is made up of several heavy hitters and possesses some good pitching, and will make it interesting for the leaders at all times.

Second base seems to be a problem at the present time; but after the season gets under way if a certain young recruit plays up to expectations, it may not be a problem. Edward Marshall, although with very little experience behind him, is expected to fill in that vacancy. His entire major-league career appears based on the showing he makes during the first few weeks of the regular season. The remainder of the infield is made up of three veterans, W. H. Terry at first, T. C. Jackson at second, and F. C. Lindstrom at third, all of whom are well known.

In the outfield, about the only veteran who is sure of his old position is Melvin T. Ott, generally spoken of as the "boy wonder," because of his age and hitting ability. The other positions lie between Charles T. Fullis, Fred M. Leach, John A. Mostil, Samuel Leslie and George Fisher. Another veteran, E. J. Roush, is not being figured upon, as he is still listed as a holdout, with apparently little or no idea of coming to terms.

Veteran Pitchers

The pitching department is headed by Carl O. Hubbell, William Walker, Lawrence J. Benton, Frederick Fitzsimmons, Joseph E. Genewich and John W. Scott, with two or three relief men to be picked from Joseph Heving, James Tennant, LeRoy Parmelee, and Ralph Judd. Catchers include Robert A. O'Farrell, and Francis J. Hogan, and either Francis Healey or Francis LaVeque or both, held in reserve.

If the Cardinals expect to be in the thick of the pennant race, Manager Charles E. Street will have to uncover three or four new pitching prospects, for that is the department at present that needs the most strengthening. With such outstanding veterans as J. J. Haines, Clarence E. Mitchell, William H. Sherdel, probably backed up by Fred M. Frankhouse, Harold A. Haid, Carmen Hill, Sylvester Johnson and James Lindsey, listed among the boxmen, one would not think that St. Louis fans would expect anything but excellent pitching at all times. But some have yet to prove their worth, while the veterans cannot work regularly, but must be given a fairly long rest between games. However, Manager Street knows about all there is to know about pitchers, so it is possible that he will turn out two or three men who are capable of keeping down the base hits.

At the other end of the Cardinal battery will most likely be found Earl S. Smith and James C. Wilson doing the most work, with G. R. Mancuso filling in when needed.

At the present writing, Manager Street is still uncertain as to just who will be included in his infield when the season gets under way. As far as is known by reports that have been coming from the Pittsburgh training camp, the lineup will be as follows: James L. Bottomley at first base, Earl J. Adams at second, Charles Gelbert at short, and Frank F. Frisch at third. Andrew A. High, who broke into the lineup quite regularly last season, may be placed somewhere in the infield before many days of the regular schedule have gone by. Joel Hunt, secured from the Houston Club of the Texas League, may be carried to do utility work when needed.

Charles J. Hafey, Taylor L. Douthit and Ernest R. Orsatti appear sure enough of their regular positions in the outfield. All are veterans with high batting records. Homer H. Peel, secured in a deal with the Phillies, will no doubt be kept as a utility man because of his hitting.

FARRELL AND SARAZEN NOT TO PLAY OVERSEAS

NEW YORK (AP)—John J. Farrell and Eugene Sarazen have decided definitely not to join the golfing invasion of Great Britain this year. The two metropolitan stars have signed vaudeville contracts calling for appearances in Chicago and Detroit in May, thereby eliminating any prospect of a trip abroad in time for the British open championship, which begins June 16 at the Royal Liverpool Golf Club at Hoylake.

Sarazen was runner-up to Walter C. Hagen in the 1928 British open, and Farrell was second to "the Haig" last year. Some time ago Hagen, now in Australia, decided not to defend the British crown he has captured four times altogether.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Columbia 8, Yale 3.
Vermont 6, West Point 4.
Annapolis 14, Pennsylvania 9.
Rutgers 8, Ursinus 3.
Duke 5, Maryland 2.
St. Johns 3, Stevens 2.
Lafayette 20, Temple 16.
Oglethorpe 5, Georgia Tech 3.
Gettysburg 7, Mt. St. Mary's 5.
Harvard 8, Quantico 2.
Catholic 11, Delaware 9.
Texas Christian 4, So. Methodist 2.

MONTREAL A. A. A. BEATS OTTAWA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Once again the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association has proven too much for Ottawa's senior basketball hopes, the Winged Wheelers winning the cage playoff with the local Gunners, district champions, 81 to 64, on the round. The opening game at Montreal gave the Quebec district winners a 34-to-24 verdict, while Saturday's contest here ended 47 to 40 against the home five.

STANFORD HAS LOST 15 STARS

Coach R. L. Templeton Has Many Vacancies to Fill on Track Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford's track and field prowess, which has reigned supreme in national circles for the last three years and on the Pacific coast for the last four years, is seriously threatened when the Cardinals hold their first 1930 dual meet with the University of Southern California Trojans Saturday.

It was four years ago this spring that Stanford reached its pinnacle of national track fame by wresting from the Trojans the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America championship. The Cardinals have maintained their national track eminence for the last three years because they have presented well-balanced teams. But this year Coach R. L. Templeton and his supporters think that the pendulum of victory is slowly but surely swinging back toward the southern part of the State, where Coach Dean B. Cromwell's men hold forth. Since 1926 the Cardinals have been undisputed champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, winning every dual meet in which they competed.

Lose 15 Lettermen

The loss of 15 lettermen, who scored 39 1-12 out of 94 2-3 points against California, 37¼ out of 74 against Southern California, and 17 out of the 45⅝ in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meets last year, has caused Coach Templeton to cast off his customary mantle of optimism and show signs of considerable concern over the outcome of this season's contests. On the other hand the Stanford mentor has 16 lettermen returning on whom he is depending to carry the Cardinals to victory.

Compared with the well-balanced team of last year, Coach Templeton has a track squad that is overpotent in some departments and weak in the others. At present the half-mile, the two-mile, the running high jump, and the pole vault are Stanford's weakest events, according to its coach.

In the one-mile run, Coach Templeton will miss the services of Alex McKinnon, a letterman who was graduated last June. The only letterman returning in this event is J. S. Parker '31, who won a third place in the Stanford-California meet last year. Parker's best time this season has been 4m. 32s. W. J. Cooper '32 has been pushing the varsity letterman all season.

Dyer Again in Dashes

With H. M. Dyer '30, who took second place in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. contest last year, returning for the 100-yard dash, Coach Templeton indicated that Stanford has a very strong chance to take a possible first and a sure second in this event against U. S. C. Dyer placed first in the California meet last year and second in the U. S. C. contest. His best time this season has been 9.8s. J. F. Howell '31, and R. H. Giberson '32, have been consistently timed at 10s.

The Cardinals have two hopes in the 440-yard dash; J. B. Morrison '30, and M. B. Shove '31, both of whom are varsity lettermen. The former recently ran the quarter in 48 3-5s. which should enable him to take a first in the U. S. C. meet, in Templeton's opinion, if he can duplicate this time down south.

With the loss of J. R. Nichols, last year's track captain, the Cardinals' hopes in the 120-yard high hurdles have become much dimmer than they were. He placed second in this event in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet last year. However, Templeton is counting on P. R. Smith '31, and A. W. Nisbet '31, to wrest second and third places respectively in the forthcoming meet with the Trojans. Smith placed fourth in this exent in the I. C. A. A. A. A. contest last season.

Lacks Two-Milers

Templeton appears to have given up hope of the Cardinals taking either a first or a second place in the two-mile run against either California or Southern California, although he has a letterman returning, R. M. Brown '31, whose best time this season has been 9m. 59s. J. M. Nunes '31, is also trying out in this event. In the 880-yard run, Stanford has R. S. Atkinson '32, who has been timed at 2m. flat in this event. McKinnon's loss again will be felt here with almost devastating effects, in Templeton's opinion.

Dyer, who took another second in the 220-yard dash, at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet last spring, is Stanford's chief hope in this event, and Templeton has made the prediction that he will go through the season undefeated. Howell and Giberson are also entered in the 220-yard dash.

Smith and Nisbet are again the main contenders in the 220-yard low hurdles. The former has run the low barriers in 24s. so far this season.

With Capt. E. C. W. Krenz '30, world's discus champion, leading a retinue of powerful performers, Stanford should make clean sweeps in the field events with the exception of the high jump and the pole vault. The Cardinal captain, who received perfect marks in all his studies last quarter, has proven that he is out to better his record-breaking throw in the discus. In a practice meet this season, Krenz hurled the discus plate out 166 ft., approximately three feet farther than the present world's mark, which was established by him last year. In addition to Captain Krenz, Templeton has H. P. Rothert '30, and G. C. Grey '32, who consistently make 150ft. or better.

Rothert for Shotput

Rothert, who was indoor shotput champion until recently, when H. H. Brix of the Los Angeles A. C. bettered Rothert's record, and Captain Krenz are the high lights in the shot. Rothert has been able to make 51ft. 8in. and Krenz ½in. less in the practice meets. Herbert Fleishhacker Jr. '30 is the third "iron man" in this event. He does 46ft. or better.

V. C. Dowell '30 has been picked to take a first in the runing broad jump in the U. S. C. meet. Dowell, who is a letterman, holds the Stanford-California meet record with a jump of 24ft. 1½in., and took a fourth in the I. C. A. A. A. A. contest last year. W. P. Butler '31 is Dowell's contemporary in this event, having made 23ft. 6in. this season.

The pole vault and the high jump are Templeton's weakest events. In the former he has entered J. W. Berry '31, who has cleared 12ft. 6in. E. B. DeGroot Jr., '32 is not good for more than 12ft., judging by his preseason performances. In the high jump Templeton has no one who has been able to prove his ability to jump 6ft. 1in. R. W. Allen '31 has cleared 6ft. in one practice meet, but is generally counted on to make 5ft. 10in. R. L. French '30, who has been out of college for the last quarter, should make a bid for the leading man in the high jump, provided he can get into condition in time for the U. S. C. encounter. French is a letterman and jumped consistently 6ft. or better last year.

In the javelin Rothert, Stanford's versatile athlete, who has won letters in football, basketball and track, is the mainstay. Templeton knew that the loss of W. A. Sparling, Cardinal spear thrower of last year, left the javelin event in a weak condition. Templeton also knew of Rother's versatility and urged him to try out. In little more than a month's practice he rewarded his coach by making 185ft. consistently. G. H. Goldsmith '31 has been throwing the spear about 10 ft. less all season.

Templeton stated that every point will count heavily in the Trojan fracas and is spending his efforts on developing a strong relay team that will be good for first place and the five points that go with it. Morrison, Shove and Howell appear to be certain candidates for the relay team. The fourth membership is being fought out between A. A. Hables '31 and A. L. McDermott '31, with the latter having the edge at present.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 80

JOHN R. McVICAR

Sold to Montreal, April 9, 1930

First played professional hockey with the Chicago Cardinals in the American Hockey Association in 1926-27. He was born at Renfrew, Ont., Can., June 4, 1903. He is a righthand shot, is 6ft. in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and plays defense. His record follows:

1920-21—Iroquois Falls, junior hockey.
1921-22—Iroquois Falls, junior hockey.
1922-23—North Bay Trappers, junior hockey.
1923-24—Grimsby, Ontario Hockey Association, Intermediates.
1924-25—Grimsby, Ontario Hockey Association, Intermediates.
1925-26—Grimsby, Ontario Hockey Association, Intermediates.
1926-27—Chicago, American H. A.—Quebec, Canadian-American H. L.
1927-28—Quebec Beavers, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1928-29—Newark Bulldogs, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1929-30—Providence Reds, Canadian-American Hockey League.

PICK-UPS

NOW that the Braves have added greatly to the efficiency of their pitching staff, Manager McKechnie will continue to look for a catcher. The only receivers available at the present time are Spohrer, Gowdy and Cronin. The first-named is capable of handling the largest number of games in a first-class manner, but too much cannot be expected from the veteran Gowdy and the rather inexperienced Cronin. Good catchers are very scarce in the league, however, and the Braves will probably have to start off with what they have, with hopes of getting some help later.

The Braves' outfield problem seems to be getting harder to solve each day. The most probable lineup has been given as Richbourg in right, Clark in center and Berger in left; but with the veteran Welsh hitting as he has been in the recent series with the Senators, Manager McKechnie may have to do a little changing around. Welsh made three hits on Wednesday, including two home runs, and such batting, if it is consistent, cannot be overlooked.

Cincinnati has signed Lena Styles, catcher, to complete its receiving staff, which also includes Gooch and Sukeforth. Styles was purchased from the Reading Club of the International League, and was formerly with the Athletics. He was also a member of the Toronto Club when Daniel P. Howley, present manager of the Reds, was manager there.

The New England League will no longer be troubled with inflated salaries, according to President Claude B. Davidson. The league itself will take care of signing all players this year and also do the paying on the first and fifteenth of each month. In recent years the question of salaries has brought about never-ending trouble throughout the league, and this radical change should eliminate any further discussion.

The Phillies and Athletics are now even in their series to determine the championship of Philadelphia. The former won on Wednesday and made it one victory for each team. O'Doul, the Phillies' veteran outfielder, hit three home runs.

With Bell now probably out of the lineup because of his arm, and Hornsby still an uncertainty as a starter, the Cubs are in a rather unlooked for position. Both men are figured on to carry more than their share of the club's hitting, and without them Manager McCarthy will be up against it.

The Cleveland Indians broke camp at New Orleans on Wednesday and headed for their home city.

It almost seems that the Pirates are going to have a hard time staying up in second place without their veteran pitcher, Grimes. The same quality of work can hardly be expected from Jones, who is now with the club. Of course he may win his share of games, but he doesn't appear capable of winning 17 and producing an earned run average of 3.13.

The Yankees are giving Ruth all the consideration they can in hopes that his leg will get back into proper shape. The veteran goes to bat and produces the hits, and then another player does the running. This was tried Wednesday in the game against the Nashville Club of the Southern Association.

Manager Wagner of the Red Sox announced Tuesday that he had sent Infielder Holman to the Shreveport team of the Texas League, and Pitcher Dobens to the Pittsfield Eastern League club. Both men have shown need of more experience.

WINNIPEG ENTERS FINALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Winnipeg Toilers earned the right to be finalists for the Western Canada section of the Dominion basketball championship playdowns when they defeated the Fort William "Y" Unions, 51 to 21, in the second game of the series. The Toilers won the round by 101 to 38.

TURNER ELECTED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—W. A. Turner Jr. '31 of Atlantic City Wednesday was chosen captain of the Princeton varsity swimming team for the 1930-31 season. Turner swims in the 50- and 100-yard dashes and on the relay team.

DETROIT BUYS LEFT WING

LONDON, Ont. (AP)—John A. Sorrell, left wing of the London club of the International Hockey League, has been sold to the Detroit Cougars of the National Hockey League, the London manager, Roy Brothers, has announced.

Sorrell was second in the International League scoring for 1929-30 with 31 goals and 13 assists for a total of 44 points, one less than R. Frank Carson, Windsor right wing, who led. He was born at Chesterville, Ont., Jan. 12, 1904, and weighs about 150 pounds. He has played professional hockey three seasons, the first in 1927-28 with Quebec in the Canadian-American Hockey League, the next with Windsor in the Canadian-Professional H. L., and last year with London. He was once the property of Canadiens.

RACHDORF TO ASSIST MANLY

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass.—Herman R. Rachdorf of North Adams, Mass., captain of the 1929 football team at Tufts College, has been chosen by Head Coach Lewis F. Manly as his first assistant in football for next season.

SOLOMON ELECTED CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—David Solomon '31 of Birmingham, Ala., has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity fencing team for 1931. The captain-elect specializes in foils.

THATCHER SECURITIES RIGHTS

Thatcher Securities Company offers holders of record April 25 the right to subscribe for one share of additional stock at $4 a share for each share held. Rights expire May 5.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Oxford-Cambridge 4, Lehigh 2.
C. C. N. Y. 5, Stevens Tech 5.
West Point 7, New York 2.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Harvard 9, William and Mary 0.
Annapolis 5, Yale 4.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

North Carolina 96 1-3, Duke 29 2-3.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE DEFEAT LEHIGH 4-2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The combined Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team on tour of the United States scored another victory, defeating Lehigh University here by the score of 4 to 2, Wednesday.

Lehigh gained the lead first and held it for 20 minutes in the first half and then the overseas players launched an attack that disrupted Lehigh's defense. The half ended with Oxford-Cambridge leading 3 to 1.

Dexter Bullard '30 and George D. Reed '32 were the scorers for Lehigh, while Fieldon, Ainsworth, Farinholt, and Grove found the net for the visitors. The summary:

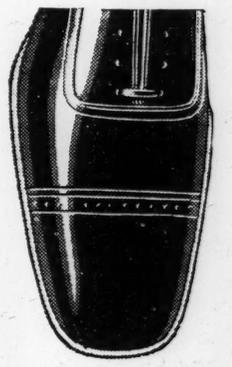
OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE		LEHIGH
Farinholt, 1st a		1st d, Galvin
Moss, 2d a		2d d, Hutchinson
Williams, 3d a		3d d, Hoaster
Fieldon, c		c, Schaub, Ousey
Grove, 3d d		3d a, Pearre
Cartwright, 2d d		2d a, Leitzer, Mommers
Cornsweet, 1st d		1st a, Bullard
MacIntyre, cp		oh, Powers, McCurley
Grauer, p		ih, Reed
Giddens, ih		p, Badgley
Ainsworth, oh		cp, Callan
Ricketts, g		g, Werth

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 4, Lehigh University 2. Goals—Fieldon, Ainsworth, Farinholt, Grove for Oxford-Cambridge; Bullard, Reed for Lehigh. Referee—Townsend, University of Syracuse. Judge of play—Korn, Swarthmore College. Goal judges—Hewitt and Pennington, Lehigh. Time—Two 30m. periods.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Optimists 13, Yale 6.

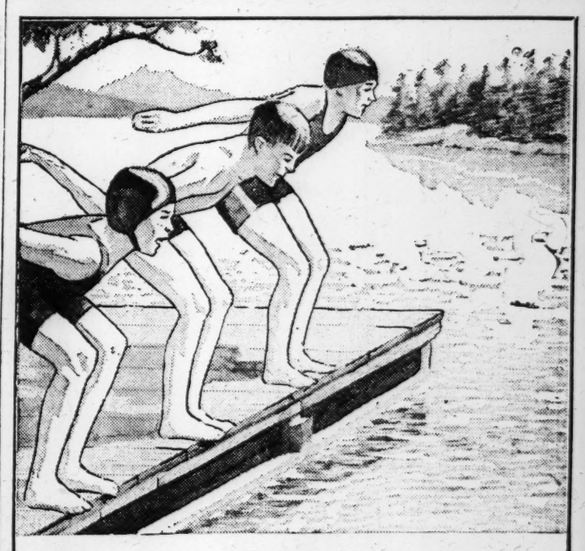
If you are an indoor man eight hours a day —here's a light weight very dressy conservative shoe it's a FLORSHEIM



$10

Brockley Shoes
Made especially for us for the man who wants a low priced shoe.
$6

The CONTINENTAL
407 WASHINGTON STREET *Opposite Filene's* and at BOYLSTON AT WASHINGTON
BOSTON



Plenty of Fun
and something more important

A reader in a mid-western city enrolled her boy two years ago in a camp which is advertised in the Monitor. We quote in part from her letter telling of the benefits which the boy received:

"Our boy has gained self-reliance which has resulted in all around development. We are so grateful for the ideas which are manifested at camp. . . . When we see the progress our boy has made in —— camp, we again rejoice in the opportunity to have a paper which maintains the high standard in advertising that The Christian Science Monitor does."

As indicated by this letter, Summer Camps of the right type afford more than the opportunity to play; they aid in character development. In the democracy of camp life, self-reliance and self-expression unfold naturally.

Why not send your boy or girl to a Monitor-advertised camp? Write to several of them for catalogues; then make your choice. Camp advertisements are published each Monday and Thursday.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

YOU'RE ALWAYS PROUD OF HER

Good cause you have, too. Sitting beside her in the car . . . strolling down-town . . . you know you have a perfect right to take pride in her appearance. But how does she *really* feel about you? Very little gets by that appraising glance.

Your tailoring is good, unquestionably. Your feet are well shod. And the Stetson emphatically lends distinction. Yes, you'll pass inspection. And down deep, there's a little, sneaking feeling that there is pride in *her* glance, too, when it happens your way. There's really nothing like a smartly proportioned Stetson to finish off any turn-out.

• • •

John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia. Makers of finest quality fur felt hats, straws, leghorns, panamas, silk top hats, opera hats, caps.

STETSON HATS
AT THE BETTER STORES

NEW YORK

It's cool yet for baseball

but warm for an overcoat

Must be time for

A NEW topcoat

one of those light soft-draping tan or blue camel hair, or a rough-nubbed black-and-white tweed, or maybe something more to your liking

By Hart Schaffner & Marx
$33 $42
$50 $65

Wallach Brothers
12 STORES
Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

$5 to $8

Step into Youthful Style

The smart youthful styles in Douglas Shoes are in tune with Spring...they are designed especially for the man who wants his shoes absolutely RIGHT...trim, swagger and youthful.

W. L. Douglas Shoes

W. L. Douglas shoes are always correctly styled, comfortable and made of finest leather throughout to insure long wear.

Come in today and see the excellent shoes you can buy for $5, $6, $7 and $8. You can save money by buying your shoes here and you will wear better shoes.

▼ ▼ ▼

Women's Shoes, too! Let us demonstrate the substantial SAVINGS in Douglas Shoes for Women at $5 to $7.

Also sturdy shoes for Boys and Girls at $3.00 to $4.50

ON THE AIR! Did you hear THE DOUGLAS SHOEMAKERS last Thursday night? It's a new Douglas Radio Feature over the Columbia System each Thursday night at 8.30 p. m. Tune in this week...we are sure you will enjoy it.

*635 WASHINGTON STREET, Opp. Essex St.
†38 HANOVER STREET, Near Scollay Square
†156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., One block south of Boylston St.
Factories at Brockton, Mass.
†Stores Open Evenings *Stores Open Saturday Evenings

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Nancy's Discovery

By CARILYN STEVENS

Part II

"I GOING off the basketball team," Nancy announced to several of the girls in the coat room as her first step in showing the world that she had enough pride to stand no more humiliations.

"You're not!"

"Why you couldn't do that!"

"What's the idea!" were some of the surprised ejaculations that met her announcement.

"I'm going in for fancy diving. I haven't time for everything," answered Nancy, greatly enjoying the sensation her words were causing.

"Why, we're all booked up for a big year! We can't get along without you!" protested one of the girls on the team. "You just can't quit!"

"Oh, there's always someone to take anyone's place," replied Nancy with apparent indifference, but feeling very sure that no one could possibly take hers.

The next day the principal, Mr. Nichols, called her into his office.

"I understand that you've withdrawn from the basketball team, Nancy, is it true?" he asked kindly.

"Yes, sir." Nancy spoke respectfully but her dark eyes glowed with defiance. She blamed Mr. Nichols, especially, for the late disaster.

"I'm sorry," he went on still very kindly. "You are greatly needed there. We all appreciate very much what you did last year for the team."

The angry color rushed to the girl's cheeks.

"Why couldn't they have made me captain then if they think so much of me!" she thought to herself. But she answered stiffly, "I'm going in for fancy diving this year, Mr. Nichols. It's my last year here and I think I can make some records for myself. I haven't time for both."

Mr. Nichols paused a few moments before he spoke. Then he said very quietly, "Are you sure that is the only reason?"

Nancy held her head very high as she looked directly into his eyes.

"Isn't that enough reason, sir? I thought we had the privilege of choosing whatever form of athletics we wanted to."

"You have that privilege, Nancy," was the reply. "Nevertheless I am sorry and I hope you will reconsider your decision." Then as the girl stood stubbornly silent, "That is all."

Nancy marched out of the office, her head very high, her back very straight.

An Easy Victory

She'd scored high. The victory over Nicky was an easy walkaway, she confided to Freda later.

At the end of the week Alice Bronson, the new class president, stepped up to Nancy after Latin class.

"Oh, Nan," she said. "I've got all my committees ready for the year. I've made you chairman of the entertainment committee."

This was always a most coveted position and carried much distinction with it. It was both tactful and generous of Alice to offer it to Nancy, who had come so near getting her own place. But Nancy with her wounded stubborn pride couldn't see it that way.

"Alice has made me chairman," she thought to herself, "so that I can do all the hard work that she doesn't know how to do, and then she will take all the glory."

"Sorry, Alice," she answered with attempted indifference, "but I'm going to be awfully busy this winter. Mother wants me to give a piano recital at the woman's club in December and I'm going to play at several teas for her friends, so I'm not going to have much time for school doings."

"Oh, Nan, I'm so sorry," persuaded Alice, "I'd counted so much on your [illegible] Nichols, Alice, but it's impossible."

And turning abruptly, Nancy went out into the October day.

"Another victory," she told Freda. "I suppose Nicky will call me on the carpet again, but I hope they'll see sometime that if worms didn't turn they'd stay worms all their lives."

But Mr. Nichols didn't call her into his office again.

Gradually Nancy withdrew from one activity after another and went her way, doleful and solitary enough, for all her boasted victories. High school activities were the main social affairs of the Daytonville young people, and the faculty encouraged them to do much along this line. Soon even Freda became so absorbed in them that she had little time for Nancy after school.

As the weeks passed Nancy became more and more unhappy and dissatisfied. As her mother had said, she was a natural leader and had always taken an intensely enthusiastic part in all the healthy normal activities of the young people in her little world and though she wouldn't admit it to herself, she missed their companionship bitterly. The excitement caused by her withdrawals had pleased her vanity mightily, but now she hadn't even this to console her. Things seemed to be moving along very well without her help.

Every time her basketball team played a game there was too big a sore spot for her even to go. She tried to forget it in her fancy diving, but even this wasn't as glorious as she had expected it would be. She tried to absorb herself in her studies and her music. Her grades, always good, shot up and she astonished her music teacher with her progress, but even this had become flat and meaningless. Her recital at the woman's club was a great success and at the musical teas given by her mother's friends she was made much of. But the gushing, not always sincere, praise of these women didn't satisfy the girl's hungry heart as the sincere, honest approval of her own classmates had always done. Yet Nancy went stubbornly on, not willing to look squarely in the face the cumulative results of her own foolish, resentful pride.

* * *

It was early in January. Nancy was curled up in the school library late one afternoon studying for a quiz. She thought that she was alone in the building and so engrossed was she in her work that she didn't notice voices in the next room until something that was said attracted her attention.

"Father says no one can be a good general until he has learned to be a good soldier."

Nancy's thought flew back to the evening in the fall when Uncle Nat had made the same remark and to the series of events that had followed close upon that memorable occasion. Deep in her heart she wished that she had never taken such a silly stand, but having taken it she was bound to see it through.

"I suppose that is the matter with her," went on the speaker. "She's a dandy girl but no one can ever get along with her unless she has her own way about everything."

"It is too bad her getting out of everything as she's doing. I believe she's terribly unhappy," said another voice. "She's not a bit the same as she used to be."

"It was a shame she didn't get in for class president! She should have had it! But I overheard Miss Ayres tell Professor Harlan that Nicky said it would be the worst thing in the world both for her and for the school. She would have run the whole show." This from still another of the unseen group.

"Yes, and Alice is always so willing to share everything. It's too bad, though! Nan's got twice the ability that Alice has, but Alice always gets the best of everything because she never tries to push herself forward."

"Well, I wouldn't care if I didn't know so much," added Clarice Le Mar as her quota to the discussion. Clarice was not noted for the profundity of her knowledge along any line. "I'd rather be like Alice and get somewhere than be terribly smart like Nan and never get anywhere."

"I just hope that something will happen that will make Nan snap out of this. It's a shame for her to spoil her last year as she's doing. Besides, nothing's ever the same when Nan isn't there."

"I think some of us ought to go and talk to Nan and tell her how we miss her, and ask her to come back. We don't need to let her think we're doing it for her good. Besides, it's true, we do miss her—heaps—"

The voices died away as the girls left the building. It had evidently been a meeting of the entertainment committee that had ended in the preceding conversation.

Nancy had sat without moving. She hadn't intended to eavesdrop. She hadn't realized they were talking about her until it was too late. If she had told them then, it would have made a dreadful scene, on top of what already in Nancy's young life was a most bitter experience. She had seen herself through the eyes of her young companions, the friends whom she had grown up with. They had sized up the situation fairly and squarely.

Tears of rebellion and anger stung in Nancy's eyes, but in her honest young heart she knew that what they said was true. She had always wanted to run everyone and everything. She herself had never learned to be obedient. She thought that this was having courage and being high spirited.

And now they were pitying her because of the sorry plight into which this same "courage" had led her. Worst of all, they had seen through her silly pride and punctured that windbag completely. It isn't an easy thing to be dropped to the very bottom of one's own self-esteem. And yet—and yet—they wanted her back, they needed her—they loved her. Nancy laid her head down on her arms and sobbed bitterly, a thing unheard of with her.

She was still sitting there when the janitor came in to lock up. She picked up her books and putting on her coat went out into the fresh coldness of the January evening. Flurries of snow beat down on her bare head and pricked glowing color into her cheeks as she walked thoughtfully home. How she wished she had someone to talk things over with! But her mother was away for a couple of weeks on some federated club business. Perhaps after all this was all right. Instinctively the girl felt that sympathy was what her mother would have given her and just now sympathy was the last thing that she wanted.

How she wished that Uncle Nat wasn't so far away! This was something that she couldn't tell Freda. It was a tangle that she must unsnarl for herself, she thought as she turned the corner and saw the lights of her beautiful home twinkle out through the windows, making halos around the little snowflakes that were falling heavily by now.

Facing Facts

Nancy sat through dinner in her mother's place and tried to keep up her end of the desultory conversation with her father. After dinner seeing that he was settled with his magazines and radio she excused herself and went to her own room. There she curled herself up in an easy chair in front of the crackling fire.

It seemed as if everything in her room had suddenly taken on significance since the afternoon. The beauty and luxury of the appointments, the open hearth, her beautiful clothes, all these things which she had always taken as part of her rightful due in the world, were evidence to her now of the care of her parents, their endeavor to make her happy. And yet in the very midst of all these benefactions she had been living in an atmosphere of resentment, bitterness and hatred all winter. Nancy loved all the wholesome, joyous activities of normal youth. She loved the companionship of her friends, to take her own part fully in the affairs of her little world. All these very things she had been shutting away from herself by her own stupidity.

"Stupid! Downright idiotic!" she cried at last, jumping up and giving the fire a vigorous poke. "Well, that was some dose, but it's cheap enough if I've learned a little sense out of it! If I want to be a general, and I'm going to be some day, I guess I've got to learn to take orders first and the sooner the better. I'll never be satisfied to stay at the bottom of the ladder, but I've been trying to get to the top by airplane and it doesn't work. If you want to get to the top of the ladder I guess you've got to climb, most likely that's what the rungs are for."

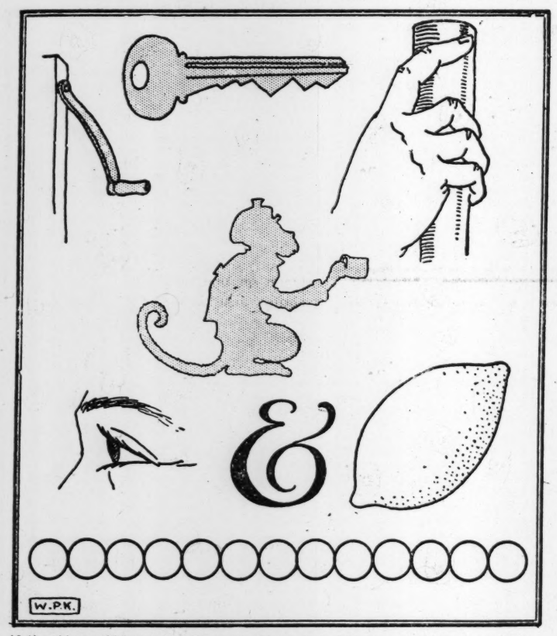
(To Be Concluded)

Chums from Africa

Landrock from Ewing Galloway

Our Picture Shows Two Fine Types of Native Boys From Algiers, the Capital of Algeria, France's Great North African Colony.

Condensed Names Puzzle



If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and Written in a Certain Order, so That Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows, the Letters May Be Placed in the Circles Provided, One Letter in Each Circle. There Are No Circles for the Letters Which Overlap.

Current Events

Detroit Airplane Show

MORE than 62,000 visitors passed through the gates of Detroit's all-American aircraft show on the first two days of the exposition, this being the largest attendance on record for the opening days.

Officials also pointed out that this year's crowd was quite a different sort of crowd from those of former years—not merely curious, but eager to learn all about airplanes and their construction.

This new attitude reminded some of these officials of the early days of the automobile when people first began to lift up hoods, examine motors and try the feel of the levers.

Exposition visitors eagerly accepted the invitations of salesmen to climb aboard their planes and enjoy a flight in the comfort that is becoming characteristic of modern aircraft.

"In more ways than one the third all-American aricraft show has already been set down as a milepost in the development of flying," Mr. Cooper said. "It has demonstrated a real beginning of general interest in aviation, an interest that bids fair to quicken the day when air transportation will be generally accepted as one of the principal means of travel."

English Boys Tour India

Twenty-seven English schoolboys recently returned after an extensive tour of India under the care of the Rev. Arthur Buxton and three other directors.

The party had the honor of lunching with the Viceroy and Lady Irwin in New Delhi. They were also taken up in airplanes to obtain an air view of the new capital.

The Indian states were visited, the boys being greatly struck by the generosity of their hosts, the Indian princes. More than a score of colleges and schools were also visited, where contact was made with Indian boys.

Engineers Hold Jubilee

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers was founded on April 7, 1880, which means that it has this week been celebrating its jubilee, its fiftieth anniversary.

The three-day celebration brought together a group of distinguished engineers from many nations and the program included a survey of the development of engineering not only in America but in other countries as well.

Edward J. Mehren speaking at a dinner given by the metropolitan section of the society of the value of the engineer's work said:

"The engineer has gone steadily to work, winning the battles that the idealist has dreamed but has not had the ability to win.

"Without any fuss, his work has changed unsanitary to sanitary factories, reduced industrial mishaps, brightened up shops, eased the load of physical labor, and by raising wages and shortening hours, sent the worker out into the sunshine with money in his pocket to enjoy his leisure. The engineer is not credited with idealism, yet he has made idealism real."

Some of you may have seen the interesting table published by the Monitor on April 9 of 50 important inventions in the realm of engineering made during the last 50 years. Those of you who are particularly interested in this subject will find this table worth studying.

Entrants for "Kiel Week"

Germany's North Sea regatta, known as "Kiel Week," was before the war one of the greatest sporting events in Europe, bringing all nations together in peaceful rivalry. For the first time in 17 years this regatta will this summer have English yachtsmen among the competitors, as well as Swedish and Dutch.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Fruit Puzzle published March 27:

Fig, lemon, pear, orange, peach, plum, lime, breadfruit, mango, banana, date.

Answer to Word Building Puzzle published April 3:

A, at, ate, mate, steam, master, steamer, mastered.

"Giff" Pinchot's Story of His Adventures

THIRTEEN - YEAR - OLD "Giff" Pinchot, son of the former Governor of Pennsylvania, has lately completed a 30,000-word story of his travels to the Caribbean and South Sea Islands with his mother, father, boy chum, Stephen, alias "Stiff" Stahlnecker, and a small group of naturalists in the 150-foot three-masted schooner, Mary Pinchot.

Young Gifford has already received publishers' offers for the tale which his mother, knowing his activity, did not make him write out in long hand, but urged him to dictate.

And what tales there are to tell! Something was going on from the time the boys started shooting at tin cans in New York harbor till the day they left the Mary Pinchot on the other side of the world. Numerous specimens brought back to the Smithsonian Institution and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences serve as evidence.

Few youngsters of Giff's age have had experiences in capturing blanket-like mantas, so large that waves break over them as they would an island. Probably fewer still have helped to round up elephant tortoises in the Galapagos Islands, but Giff has "Dunk," who weighs 134 pounds to show as evidence, for "Dunk" now makes his home in the Washington Zoo.

What one does on a 3200-mile trip across the Pacific in a schooner, when not a ship is sighted, can even be a thrilling story. When there wasn't something to learn from the well-qualified naturalists aboard, there were lessons in manning the ship which most of the time relied only on its sails for motive power.

How to make friends with the albatross, and the man-of-war bird, and how to play tag with the sea lion must be told. There is the story, too, of the South Sea pearl divers and of the weird dances of the natives as well as tales of strange lizards, of swordfish, octopuses, of a bat cave and of wingless birds.

And as if this wasn't enough, a mystery story with a deserted house developed. Landing on one island, the Pinchot party found a house with nobody at home but two dogs, but with supper all prepared. It turned out that the inhabitants of the island had gone fishing and were marooned on another island by a storm. The Mary Pinchot aided in the rescue.

Besides being author of a book about the expedition, Giff with his chum "Stiff," Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot and the naturalists is a chief actor in an interesting set of films being shown privately on various occasions in Washington. The pictures, which include some remarkable close-ups and slow-motion exposures of animal and bird life on the islands visited, were taken by Howard Cleaves, motion picture expert and lecturer on photography.

The Mail Bag

Vancouver, Canada

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you about our Girls' Correspondence Club. We have seven members and I hope more coming. One of the girls is the literary representative and looks after our magazine. This magazine contains poems and contributions from our young authors. Ida, the representative, sends it to the different members and it's really interesting. I would like to welcome girls from England, Scotland, Ireland and every country to our club.

The other day we found a little pup and she is about one foot long and has black silky hair. We call her Spoofy, and isn't she the dearest thing? Well, I should say! The other day I scolded her and she crossed her little paws and put them in my hand. Oh, she is dear! But we don't know what kind she is. Mother thinks she is a Scotch terrier. I'll describe her to you.

She has thick black silk hair which is getting coarse, short legs, long tail, small head which seems to be getting larger every day and almost too big for its body, and small eyes. Daddy says she is thoroughbred because the roof of her mouth is all black.

Helen W.

[Perhaps some reader of Helen's letter can help to identify Spoofy.—Ed.]

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

Will you please send on the inclosed letters? This letter is not to ask for more correspondents, as I have a regular army now, about 20 in all, I think!

My real reason for writing is because I saw an article on Kauri Timki in the Monitor some time ago and I thought that the following statistics given me by a Maori bushman would be of interest to you. This Kauri tree was felled in the Thames Valley in the Kauranga bush, about 60 miles southeast of Auckland as the crow flies. The tree was well over 200 feet high and was 125 feet to the first limb. Girth, 42 feet and 14 feet straight through.

When sawing large trees or when sawing any tree for that matter, it is usual to scarf the trees with an ax so as to give the saw something to lay on in order to get a fair start. It took over two days to scarf this tree, as in addition to the one scarf for the saw to be started on, it had to be scarfed in to a depth of three feet on both sides because the longest saw obtainable is only 12 feet in length. Once ready to saw, it required six men on the saw, three on either side. The saw is fixed with a special long steel handle. The front man on each side just steadies the saw while the remainder pull.

It took about five days for six men to cut it up so that the hauler could move the logs, and it has to be a pretty big log that the hauler can't move! All these logs had to be split in four! When it was finally cut up, it made 60,000 feet of timber! This is said to have been the largest Kauri tree in New Zealand.

Hoping this will be of interest to some of the Mail Baggers, even as many of their letters interest me so much.

James M.

[Thank you, James, for your most interesting facts.—Ed.]

Longsight, Manchester, England

This is my very first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading that portion of the Monitor for some years with great interest.

I am 19 years of age, and as you will see by my address, I live in a great city. I am a lover of open air life, and greatly enjoy tramping in the Derbyshire Peak district. My favorite hobbies are reading and writing, and especially letters. In the season, I play tennis and am very fond of swimming.

Will someone in France please correspond with me? I understand a little bit of the French language, and perhaps if I correspond with someone who understands a bit of English, we could help each other.

I am always eager to receive letters, and should welcome every one, from any or every country. I shall only be too happy to answer them. May I say "thank you" to the Mail Bag, for all its help in establishing a bond of friendship between nations.

Kindest regards to everyone who like myself appreciates the Mail Bag,

Gladys D.

King City, California

Dear Editor:

We have had the Monitor at home now for quite a few years, and always enjoy it. The Mail Bag certainly is wonderful. It's great to think that one small section of one newspaper unites people in friendship all over the world. The "exchanging" of school boys and girls between Germany and France and England ought to make everyone sit up and take notice. It seems a very good plan to me.

The Sundial is a fine section and I always read it. I enjoyed very much the Sundial in the Monitor of Feb. 27, about the Negro students at the Booker T. Washington School from Tulsa, Oklahoma. A few years ago I read Booker T. Washington's book about this school. It was very enjoyable. There is always something especially interesting on the Home Forum page. I like the woodcuts, etchings and prints very much. I hope there will be a "steel" picture sometime, as I've never seen one.

Archibald, Anastasia, Snubs and Waddles and many more features I could mention as favorites.

Thank you lots also for the stamp story recently on the Younk Folks' page. Will there be some more of them? There are many stamp collectors who would like them. In looking over my stamps. I find I have quite a few extra United States stamps. If anyone would like them, I'll gladly send them.

This is pretty long, already, but I want to say I'd like to correspond with someone in Guam, age around 19 or 21.

Dorothy Jean C.

[Yes, we shall be having some more stamp stories, Dorothy.—Ed.]

Cordova, Alaska

Dear Editor:

I have been wishing to write to the Mail Bag for a long time. I enjoy reading the many interesting letters that are published in it. I also enjoy reading many of the other things that are written for the Monitor. I go to the Christian Science Church here. It was built this last summer.

Cordova is not a very large town, though it is listed as the fourth largest town in Alaska. It is very lovely here in the summer when it isn't raining all the time.

Cordova is called the "Copper Gate of Alaska." Some of the largest mines in the world are found in Kennecott, a small town that is a few miles above Cordova. The copper is brought down by the railroad cars, then from Cordova it is taken by boats outside. We ship out a large amount of copper every month. There is much snow in Cordova yet. We do not have our spring till around the end of April.

I am 15 years old and would like to correspond with any girls who will write to me.

Freda R.

Glendive, Montana

Dear Editor:

Thank you many, many times for the friends I have received through the Mail Bag. Although quite a few have written to me, I would be more than glad to receive many more letters. How I love to write the letters, even though I am not very good at letter writing, is more than I can truly say! Just the other day I received a nice long letter from a girl in England. I hope to get many more letters just as long from girls in other countries.

I have four sisters and one brother. My brother, Arthur, is a Boy Scout. One of my sisters, Louise, and myself are Camp Fire Girls. I think they are both wonderful organizations. Mr. Dion, a well-known citizen in this town, donated his ranch to the Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts. We needed only $300 to pay expenses. Yesterday we had a big drive, raising enough money and more than we needed. I thought it was very kind of Mr. Dion to give his ranch to us. Because of this town being so small, we have only just lately organized the Camp Fire Girls, thanks to the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Marguerite K.

[The girls and boys of Glendive are fortunate to have a Mr. Dion, Marguerite.—Ed.]

Pixley, California

Dear Editor:

I wrote the Monitor a year or two ago, but I didn't receive any correspondence. Here's hoping that I get better results this time. I am 15, and attend the Christian Science Sunday School at Delano, California.

I would especially like to correspond with an English Boy Scout. I am interested in sports and foreign stamps. I hope you will publish my letter, as I am very anxious to find how the English conduct their Boy Scouts.

Anthony S.

The following would like to receive letters:
Mary C. (12), Millis, Mass.
Mattie G. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.
Mildred B. (12), Chicago, Ill.
Maisie L. (12), Harrogate, Yorks, England.
Martha E. (15), Murfreesboro, Tenn.—From Scotland, England or France.
Helene A. (17), New York, N. Y.
Florence G. (20), Upper Darby, Pa.—From Ohio, Kentucky and New Zealand.
Helen T. (over 20), Hollywood, Calif.
Eileen E., Accrington, Lancs., England.
Marie B., East Orange, N. J.—From foreign countries and western states.
Janet D., Scarsborough, Yorks, England.
Anna K., St. Louis, Mo.—Correspond in Spanish. Interested in art.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

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THE HOME FORUM

Bytuene Mershe Ant Averil

THERE was a song sparrow shrilling in the misty meadows below my window when I woke at dawn. His notes came piercingly sweet through the fog and shades of early morning, like so many swift little needles of sound. No lover of birds and of bird song could have slept through that brave reveille, and I least of all, considering that this was my first song sparrow of the year —and the first, indeed, that I had heard for three years. The singer woke me to a world made new, and at the same time to a world that seemed more dearly than ever my home. As I lay listening to him for a few moments, not yet quite returned into the thralldom of sober reason, an odd fancy flew into my head: "People are saying that the planet Mars may be inhabited by beings like ourselves. But this is absurd, because it is obvious that human beings cannot exist without song sparrows, and it is equally obvious that no song sparrow would ever leave New England to build his nest and sing his song on Mars."

This was not a bad syllogism for one to think out while still halfway between asleep and awake. Even now I cannot find much fault with it. Song sparrows are indeed essential, at least to me, and I feel sure that I should be unable to work up any enthusiasm for a planet that was devoid of them. We are told that Mars enjoys a springtime not unlike our own; and if this means that it has bluebirds and hepaticas and creeping arbutus and song sparrows then I am willing to agree. Otherwise, not. The mere melting of its polar ice-cap at periodic intervals may be exciting to astronomers, but it cannot constitute a springtime or mean anything whatever to human hearts unless and until we know that it is accompanied and, as it were, announced by the small familiar harbingers that we love.

Several better singers than the song sparrow come to us "between March and April," but none that is more gallant and impetuous than he, none that returns a bolder answer in the very teeth of the north wind. To paraphrase Shakespeare in New England terms, he comes before the bluebird dares, and takes the winds of March and beauty. There is nothing poetical about him, nothing romantic, but he has the charm of courage and headlong audacity. Our hearts are stirred as by the sound of a trumpet when we hear his treble calling: "Maids! Maids! Maids! Come put your kettle on, kettle on, kettle on!" There is more music in a single tone fluted softly from the bill of the white-throated sparrow than in all the notes this lavish singer can produce in a season, but when the song sparrow comes it is assurance and courage that we need —precisely what he has to give; for music we can wait.

A very little contents me, now that I know the ancient vernal procession is forming once again and that it will certainly file past my door. Merely to see the buds of the elm perceptibly larger than they were last week, faintly colored with maroon, and already casting a faint shadow upon the grass, is enough for me. When I look across the valley and see that the trees along the sky line are no longer gray, as they were a month ago, but that there are innumerable tender shadings of blue and reddish brown among them, prophetic of splendors yet to come, that is enough, that is more than I expected or could have asked. And I think there is some hint of the season coming on in the very way that shadows fall from trees and buildings: they are shorter and shorter as the days pass, and they have a different look. The sunshine, too, is both stronger and gentler now; the breeze that moves out of the hills to the northwest is less of a buffet and more of a caress. I can imagine the bees that are riding on it, the bird song that it has gathered on its journey, the brooks and rivers and marshy meadows it has traversed. Where it can possibly have discovered flowers, unless here and there a snowdrop or a spring beauty in the most sheltered nooks of the woods, I cannot guess, but it brings an odor as of wild flowers. Only to stand in the sunshine and to feel this breeze so laden with beauty is enough for me.

There are some persons—or rather, there are many—who say that they do not like the New England springtime; and there are more who really do not enjoy March. I think I understand the reasons for this, and they may all be reduced to the one statement that these people have failed to realize the essential nature of spring, that it is a prophecy rather than a fulfillment. Those who cannot only endure but enjoy three months of expectation, of hope, of eager forward-looking, will like the season as I do; they will find it less satisfying than summer, perhaps, but more magical, and although it may be slightly less poetic than autumn and less joyous than winter it will seem to them the most deeply wistful and so the most human of all seasons.

Undoubtedly the poets, who are supposed to have a special knowledge of springtime and almost a peculiar property in it, have misled us a good deal regarding its nature. If we take them at their word we think of it as a time in which all the world makes holiday, when nature laughs and sings and dances unrestrained. This is what the Troubadours said of it, and Chaucer after them, and then the whole host of the Elizabethans, since whom we have heard little but echoes. This false tradition took its rise, of course, in a time when winter was to most people a very different thing from what it is to us, and when returning birds and springing flowers lured the townsfolk out from their crowded streets and city walls for the only experience of the country that they allowed themselves in the whole year. The spring was gay to them by contrast; but we, who know all the seasons, do not always find it so. We know that it has moods of melancholy as well as moods of joy, and we should hesitate to say which of these predominate.

The musicians have perpetuated the error about springtime that was first made by the poets. Even Beethoven and Grieg, who knew a good deal about nature at first hand, are not above reproach in this regard, and Mendelssohn's famous Spring Song is as far wrong in its shallow merriment as anything could well be. There are some days in every spring, of course, that are well enough expressed by that tinkling and pretty bit of music, but these are scarcely the characteristic days and they are usually few in number. No, nature has far deeper and soberer thoughts than these when she sets herself once more to the mighty task of renewing the world and making the landscape over. She laughs and sings of course, but also she broods, she ponders, she loses herself in daylong reveries, she seems to let herself sink into sadness as though the task before her were impossible, and above all she remembers.

And certainly this is the best thing that can be said about the season bytuene Mershe ant Averil celebrated by the medieval poet, that then the days seem undecided whether to move forward into summer or to slip back into the winter that is not yet quite over and gone. The mornings are often wintry, with frosts and driving gusts of snow and bustling winds, however eagerly the afternoons may seem to reach onward toward the warmth that is to come. Between a single dawn and sunset, we may enjoy two seasons, and each of them the more because of the contrast so sharply drawn between them. And here too, as I well know, there are many who assert that this is a distinct disadvantage, and that they would prefer to have their seasons one at a time. Peace be to such. For myself I will only say that I enjoy spring and summer and autumn and winter so much as to be willing to have them all in one day if that were possible. March never brings to New England, at any rate, the slightest suggestion of autumn or of summer, but it does combine the winter and the spring most admirably to my liking. I have heard the complaint that March is a very windy month. Well, so it is. I like winds, and I think that most people do if they give themselves a chance and do not merely echo the thoughtless remarks of others. Considered as a spring month, March does indeed leave something to be desired; considered, again, as a month of winter, it is not all that could be wished, for it seldom gives us good skating or snowshoeing; but considered as March and nothing else, it is admirable.

There comes a time when the winter, much as we may have enjoyed it, seems interminable. The snow is lingering still in the woods and there is a fringe of honeycombed ice along the water courses. We have almost forgotten that grass was ever green and that violets once carpeted the glade so thickly as to tinge the shadows blue. The days drag heavily, songless and gray and chill. And then at last, in some dim dawn, out of the misty meadows below one's window, there comes suddenly and unexpectedly, the piercing voice of the song sparrow, rending the fog with swift little needles of sound. It is enough. O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

At Sierre

Queer thing is that all the country near Sierre is like the Middle Ages. There are ancient tiny castles and small round wooded knolls, and the towns are solid, built round a square. Yesterday as we came to one part of the valley—it was a road with a solid avenue of poplars, a green wall on either side—little wooden carts came spanking toward us. The man sat on the shafts. The woman, in black, with a flat, black hat, earrings, and a white kerchief, sat in front with the children. Nearly all the women carried huge bunches of crimson peonies, flashing bright. A stream of these little carts passed, and then we came to a town, and there was a huge fair going on in the market square. In the middle people were dancing, round the sides they were buying pigs and lemonade, in the cafés under the white and pink flowering chestnut trees there were more people, and at the windows of the houses there were set pots of white narcissi and girls looked out. They had orange and cherry handkerchiefs on their heads. It was beyond words gay and delightful. Then further on we came to a village where some fête was being arranged. The square was hung with garlands and there were cherry-colored masts with flags flying from them and each mast had a motto framed in leaves—Amitie —Travail—Honneur—Devoir. All the men of the village in white shirts and breeches were stringing more flags across, and a very old man sat on a heap of logs plaiting green branches. He had a huge pipe with brass fittings. —From "The Letters of Katherine Mansfield."

Pleasant Spring

Willie: Thomalin, why sitten we so
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon so fair a morrow?
The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall alegge this bitter blast,
And slake the winter's sorrow.

Thomalin: Troth, Willie, thou warnest well;
For winter's wrath begins to quell,
And pleasant Spring appeareth;
The grass now gins to be refreshed,
The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy welkin cleareth.

Willie: Seest not thilk same hawthorn studde,
How bragly it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower,
That new uprist is from bed.

—SPENSER. "The Shepheardes Calender."

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The Stonebreaker. From an Etching by Robert Austin.

Ballade of His Own Country

(To C. H. A.)

Let them boast of Arabia, oppressed
By the odour of myrrh on the breeze;
In the isles of the east and the west
That are sweet with the cinnamon trees.
Let the sandal-wood perfume the seas,
Give the roses to Rhodes and to Crete,
We are more than content, if you please,
With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

Though Dan Virgil enjoyed himself best
With the scent of the limes, when the bees
Hummed low 'round the doves in their nest,
While the vintagers lay at their ease;
Had he sung in our northern degrees,
He'd have sought a securer retreat,
He'd have dwelt, where the heart of us flees,
With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

Oh, the broom has a chivalrous crest
And the daffodils fair on the leas,
And the soul of the southron might rest,
And be perfectly happy with these;
But we, that were nursed on the knees
Of the hills of the north, we would fleet
Where our hearts might their longing appease
With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

ENVOY

Princess, the domain of our quest
It is far from the sounds of the street,
Where the Kingdom of Galloway's blest
With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

—ANDREW LANG, in Poetical Works.

Pasture Day

From a Vermont Shetland-Pony Farm, April 19

Two mornings ago I woke to a despairing sight; woodlands white with fleecy snow, and the emerald of the fields glimmering through a wintry covering. They looked like pale-green silk under muslin—the evening frock of years ago—But it was all wrong. The world was turned inside out; things that should have been dark were light—and vice versa. Even every twig was fluffy with snow; the terrace syringa one round top of it.

"It's not beautiful!" I murmured obstinately; "it's not!"

But it was. There were tints seen through tints, warm color against cool white, all the things that had charmed me months ago. But—one did not want any more cool white! Yesterday had been summer, and now a shrewd east wind was blowing, the wettest of wet snows steadily falling. The horses stayed in the stable and I over the fire, all of us rebelling; and when toward night a warmer wind blew I could have shouted with delight. The snow was visibly fading away.

The next day was one cold soak of rain, but the hills were very green, the plowed patches more chocolate than ever, and so there was hope; and when I was aroused this morning by a woodpecker on my windowsill and a sunbeam in my eye it seemed the happiest of worlds. The sky was the softest blue, a bit teary yet from the storm; soft white clouds with purplish shadows floated in it. A million birds were singing. A warm breath met me as I flung open the porch door; the air was blue with bluebirds, thick with flutterings and song. Fragrances jumped at one; color dazzled. I made three leaps and got the kitchen fire going, tore out to the barn and fed everybody, dashed back again and tossed a breakfast upon the wicker table, for:

The—ponies—were—going—out!!!

In the distant world of cities, it may be Patriots' day, or some such vague thing; here—it was Pasture day, a riotous fact. To celebrate it, we ran no set and labored Marathons; we simply ran! We flew and we raced, we made designs of ourselves on the hillsides, and Greek friezes on the tops of knolls; we milled in galloping circles, or dived down cliffs in a streaming line; we were Valkyr-horses against the sky—we were pastel studies, and water-colors, and incentive for endless sculpture!

All because wire was up! . . .

For a week I had had a harassing time with them. "Worse off than winter-time!" they told me accusingly; I knew they were, and it hurt. So this morning . . . abandoning the literary arts, I ran around making things as tight as possible. . . . I arrived at the sheds and unbuttoned the doors. Ponies stepped out—slowly, without expectation, thinking they were just going to be watered and put back. They dawdled over the sill, pulling their legs limply across. A few started directly toward the trough, but Carrick Dare, from mere habit, glanced back at the barway. Like a shot he swung round; the rest swung with him; and I smiled to see the change in their expressions. Slack ears shot forward, a gleam came into their eyes—and in a sudden mob they poured, jostling and kicking, out the lane, nabbing green bites as they ran, but mostly frolicking straight outward, and up the brown knoll. A happy mist in my eyes, I watched them. — ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE, in "The Lone Winter."

APLAINTIVE eulogy to "The Stonebreaker" appeared in these columns not long ago, regretting the disappearance of this picturesque figure from the highways, where concrete and asphalt have made him superfluous. "Gone is the stonebreaker, unsung, a striking figure in the relentless march of progress."

Robert Austin has, however, portrayed a stonebreaker, and although this stonebreaker's memory may not be perpetuated in a song, he need not despond, for this admirable artist has set him a monument which will outlive most songs. Prints like this are not likely to go the same way as the lamented stonebreaker of the United States.

To what part of the Old World Mr. Austin's stonebreaker belongs the artist has not confided, but judging from the little scene behind him it looks like some quaint old south German town. Clearly the town has arrested the interest of Mr. Austin, for the artist has made a careful study of the old framework houses and their high-pointed, red-tiled roofs. But it is the stonebreaker himself in the center of the little picture who will rivet attention. So cleverly has the artist's needle done its work here, both as regards the man and his garments, that his surroundings fall naturally into a secondary place.

This plate shows once again what Mr. Robert Austin can do with an everyday subject.

Debussy's Opinions

Debussy sometimes voiced his opinions on music apart from his critical reviews. Interviewed by Paul Landormy in 1904 as to the traits and condition of French music, he made some illuminating remarks. "French music is clearness, elegance, simple and natural declamation; French music wishes first of all to give pleasure. Couperin, Rameau; these are true Frenchmen." Thus Debussy reiterated the sympathy which these French masters of the eighteenth century inspire in many of his contemporaries. Debussy continued: "I am very fond of Massenet who understands the true role of musical art. Music should be cleared of all scientific apparatus. Music should seek humbly to give pleasure; great beauty is possible within these limits. Extreme complexity is the contrary of art. Beauty should be perceptible; it should give immediate joy; it should impose itself upon us, or insinuate itself without any effort on our part to grasp it. Look at Leonardo da Vinci, Mozart; these are great artists." In these opinions Debussy may seem to lean toward ironical paradox inasmuch as his musical idiom is technically both complex and subtle. . . . In fact the layman often understands and appreciates Debussy's music better than the musician because the latter stumbles over his preconceived professional prejudices.—From "Modern French Music," by EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL.

Secret Island

Before the bird had finished singing, Uncle Billy, the caretaker of Secret Island, came out to welcome us. He was a little man, less than five feet in height, with a martial white moustache, bristling white hair, a pair of wistful blue eyes, and a soft voice, and for months at a time lived in the Swamp without seeing a human face. Almost immediately we became fast friends. He had a tiny cabin about a hundred yards from the little bungalow between the two live oaks, where I was to stay, and there he, Pungie, and I pooled our knowledge of cooking and produced some very respectable meals.

"No, suh," said Uncle Billy, as we sat around his little cook stove after supper, "I don't have no time to get lonely here. There's always so much doin' with the birds comin' an' goin' an' the flowers a-bloomin' an' the different animiles of the island. Sometimes it seems as if I could hardly keep up with 'em all. . . . Onct I went away an' stayed a long, long time to see if I could get used to livin' outside, but I wasn't happy a single minute till I got back."

"How long did you stay away, Uncle Billy?" I inquired.

"Two days, suh," he answered.

As we all sat together on a little bench in front of his cabin, while the soft dark spread like a slow stain across the marsh, I could see the belt of Orion, that mighty hunter, gleaming overhead, with Saiph, the Sword Star, shining at its side, while below, Sirius gleamed green in the fell jaw of the Dog. Then, well below that constellation, I glimpsed an unknown star close to the edge of the horizon, and for the first time in my life looked upon great Canopus, that wild, blue-white star of the desert which led Mahomet out to conquer half a world. Only in our southernmost states can it be seen.

While we were talking, a company of Florida barred owls began to hoot in the distance, their notes sounding like the deep-toned bay of some great dog—"who-who-who-who-who-ah." . . .

Then, across the narrow island, which is only half a mile wide, from the black depths of the Swamp came a deep booming bellow with a snoring note at the end, an indescribably wild, menacing, arrogant sound.

"That's an old bull 'gator," explained Uncle Billy. "He's the biggest thing in the Swamp, an' listen to him say so," and once again the ground fairly trembled under the deep-toned roar of the great saurian. . . .

Just as I reached the little house where I was to sleep, there was a glow in the dim lavender sky, and very slowly the rim of a dull orange moon thrust its way above the ghostly live oaks. As it rose higher in the sky the trees were silhouetted against the sepia and silver water, and a still, unearthly beauty spread like a mist over the whole landscape. — SAMUEL SCOVILLE JR., in "Wild Honey."

Discerning Thought Scientifically

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MENTAL quality that helps to make for success in any department of life is discernment. Primarily, the word means the faculty by which the human mind, so called, distinguishes one thing from another; but it is commonly used in a much broader sense, as is evident from the fact that among its synonyms may be found such words as penetration, discrimination, judgment, acuteness, sagacity, insight. It is clear, then, that a business man, for instance, needs discernment to insure his making wise decisions when directing his affairs, and in his dealings with his employees and clients, as well as for a multitude of other activities. In fact, upon the possession and use of this quality of discernment his prosperity will to a considerable degree depend.

One of the important ways in which discernment is of value is with regard to one's contacts with one's fellow men. Unless one is alert to discern the wrong motive that may be beneath surface appearances, he is likely to find that he has become a victim of an attempt to deceive him, and that he has allowed some subtle argument or unwise sympathy to delude him into a false position. Through lack of discernment one may be led into making a mistake, taking possibly a long time to rectify, or involving heavy loss.

Students of the Gospel narratives have often remarked upon the unfailing discernment shown by Jesus in his contacts with men. With a few words he would tear off the mask of deception with which he was faced, or he would uncover some latent error in a person's consciousness, so that it might at once be destroyed.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," calls specific attention to this keen discernment of our Master. On page 85 of this textbook she writes: "It is recorded that Jesus, as he once journeyed with his students, 'knew their thoughts,'—read them scientifically. In like manner he discerned disease and healed the sick."

Being a restatement in scientific terms of the teachings of the great Nazarene,—teachings which produced such outstanding healing results in his own day and during the first three centuries of the Christian era,—Christian Science naturally depends for its success upon a measure of similar scientific discernment of thought. Christian Science, indeed, declares that this quality is one of the special characteristics of the art of healing. It shows its students how to acquire and to make use of this faculty of spiritual discernment. Because this Science deals exclusively with cause and effect as mental and spiritual, it clearly is necessary that the student should be able to distinguish between the factors which are operating rightly and those which wrongfully claim to be causative. In this connection Mrs. Eddy lays stress upon what she refers to as the firmament, taking her thought from Genesis: "And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters." On page 505 of Science and Health, in the chapter entitled "Genesis," she explains this text in part thus: "Spiritual understanding, by which human conception, material sense, is separated from Truth, is the firmament."

The basis of scientific discernment is the great fact that, because God created the universe, including man, and "saw that it was good," His spiritual creation must have remained perfect. On the other hand, the so-called material creation, appearing as a blending of good and evil, wisdom and folly, happiness and misery, obviously cannot be of His creating. Thus Christian Science teaches that the material concept of God's universe is not real. This understanding is of the greatest importance to anyone who is earnestly striving to gain from Christian Science the physical, mental, and moral freedom which it brings; for discrimination between the true and the false enables him to gain a victory over sin and sickness,—evil of every nature,—such as he had not been able to win while regarding them as real and God-created.

Spiritual discernment enables its possessor so to watch his thinking that he is instantly alert to detect anything that, in the language of the Revelator, offendeth or "maketh a lie." As it is cultivated it will in time so illumine human consciousness that no subtle arguments of evil will be able to gain access to thought; for through spiritual discernment they will quickly be classified as errors, without reality, inherent power, or authority to darken human experience. By persistently following this course of action the student of Christian Science finds himself gaining a sense of power scarcely dreamed of in the past; for he will be intelligently aligning his thinking with the ideas of divine Mind, which are expressed in harmony and happiness, peace and joy, freedom and immortality.

In Eden Valley

I saw

A spray of orange berries etched against
the silver of a stone wall:

A scarlet vine encircling
a golden sapling;

On the ground, a carmine robe that had
slipped from the shoulders
of a maple.

A sweep of meadow,
A curve of bronzy hill,
A glow of ruby and amethyst
And the Evergreens making deep, quiet spots in it.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Kew in Flower

A taxi took us there in twenty minutes, seven of us, mostly children, four on one side and three on the other. Just fancy! Twenty minutes to escape from the clutch of London into the arms of spring! The thing was a miracle. . . . We went on Monday. That is the best day of all. There is nobody there on Monday. You have the whole fairyland to yourself. On other days there is always somebody smelling the old magnolia near the gates. I like that old magnolia. It is the hoary seneschal of the place. Its efflorescent vitality is splendid, and it bursts into bloom like an explosion of flagrant cream. It blows a blast of spring in your ears as you arrive.

While its music is still ringing and reverberating, you are suddenly aware of a softer wave of melody. There are the daffodils singing in the sun, a massed choir of them tossing their yellow plumes over the new green of the grass, with the white surplice of the narcissus shining shyly here and there. . . . I lingered listening to their lyrical ardour of pure joy, for there is nothing lovelier than the chant of a torrent of daffodils. It is the chant royal of the young year, the very carol of childhood. The only note that blends with it is the laughter of youth, and we had brought the laughter of youth with us. It bubbled out of the soft round throat of Avril, a flower of four summers with daffodil-coloured hair and periwinkle eyes and cheeks made of hawthorn blossoms. . . .

The magical enchantments of Kew Gardens are manifold, and at every step they change and alter their shape and shade. In all the world there are no tenderer vistas of filmy green leaves opening over wider corridors that are carpeted with smoother grass. Everywhere above us is the ceiling of the sky, painted with luminous white and luminous blue. And in the air you feel the freshness of the leaping sap that is the energy of spring. The hot sun is making it surge up visibly into the light. It sprays itself out in a million tiny jets of green. . . .

Kew borrows hues from the whole earth. There are here insurrections of blossoms which were bred in Japan. But surely the green floor is greener than any green in the gardens of the East. Therein is the charm of Kew, for the explosion of violent rose is sharpened by the no less violent green. It is this fresh contrast that enables spring to indulge her most daring caprices and most reckless whims. . . . The incredible beauty of the Oriental cherry is like a spear of colour. The branches are drenched with rosy blooms, every one of them a miracle of stained fragility, and the marvel is that their assembled evanescence can last an hour. It is a dream that refuses to fade, a fantasy that declines to vanish. . . .

So, let's to Kew, 'tis lilac time: it isn't
far from London!
The cherry trees are seas of bloom
and sweet perfume, and oh! so
near to London!
And there they say when dawn is
nigh and all the world's a blaze
of sky,
The cuckoo, tho' he's very shy, will
sing a song for London:
The nightingale is rather rare, and
yet they say you'll hear him
there,
At Kew, at Kew—in lilac time, and
oh! so near to London;
The linnet and the throstle too, and
after dark, the cry, halloo! . . .
At Kew, at Kew—in lilac time, and
oh! so near to London.

—JAMES DOUGLAS, in "Magic in Kensington Gardens."

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STOCKS RISE BUOYANTLY IN BUSY MARKET

Large Blocks Change Hands in Active Trading—More New Highs

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market today gave one of the most impressive bullish demonstrations of the year in trading of record-breaking proportions.

Scores of issues were marked up 1 to 10 points, with at least 50 reaching new high ground for the year.

A flurry of selling swept through the market at mid-day, cutting down some of the early gains, and sending a sprinkling of issues below yesterday's final quotations. New leaders were quickly brought forward, however, and the market was headed upward again by early afternoon.

A reduction in the call money rate from 4 to 3½ per cent, an unexpected increase of 90,905 tons in the March unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation and an increase of about 10 cents a barrel in mid-Continent crude oil prices helped to generate bullish enthusiasm.

Blocks of 5000 to 35,000 shares appeared on the tape at frequent intervals.

J. I. Case, first quarter earnings of which have been unofficially estimated as high as $16 a share, jumped 10 points to a new high at 308. Ingersoll Rand climbed more than nine points to a new high at 209, and Allied Chemical 7¼ to a new top at 315, but profit taking reduced some of the gains.

New Tops for Year

U. S. Steel common responded to the publication of the tonnage statement by moving up nearly 3½ points to 197¾, or a point below the year's high. Chrysler Motors was heavily bought in the early afternoon, crossing 42 to a new high level for the year, despite unconfirmed reports that Studebaker and some of the other smaller companies would probably reduce dividends in the near future.

Public utilities were again turned over in large volume. Consolidated Gas of New York, Public Service of New Jersey, United Gas Improvement, United Corporation, General Gas & Electric A, and Utilities Power & Light, all reached new high ground. On the other hand, Peoples Gas fell 7½ points, American Telephone 3⅝, and Brooklyn Union Gas two before they met effective buying support.

Pools were again active in such stocks as Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse Electric, Houston Oil, Radio Corporation common, International Business Machines and A. M. Byers, all of which sold three to nearly five points higher.

Among the many industrials and specialities to reach new high ground were General Electric, International Harvester, Gold Dust, du Pont, Timken Roller Bearing, General Theaters Equiment, Shubert Theaters, Borden and Skelly Oil.

United Aircraft, Johns-Manville and American Locomotive were heavy, the last-named duplicating the low level of the year.

The upward course of prices was arrested in the last hour by extensive profit-taking which caused recessions of one to three points in numerous leaders.

A 5-point drop in Johns-Manville accelerated the downward turn, although the bullish faction made strenuous efforts to halt the decline by pushing up General Motors almost to 54 and Public Service of New Jersey to 120, both 1930 records.

Standard Oil of Kansas crossed 45 to a new high. U. S. Steel declined to 195½.

In the final dealings some of the low priced stocks were again pushed upward vigorously. United Corporation rising to around 49.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 5,400,000 shares.

Bond Trading Slower

Decreased activity in most of the amusement company issues, as well as in the more consistently popular convertibles, slowed the pace of bond trading today. A few low coupon rails were in demand during the earlier hours, but prices had little inclination to change.

Time money remained stationary, but call loans dropped to 3½ per cent after renewing at 4, and funds were reported as plentiful.

Listed fixed-income securities had to meet the competition offered by about $130,000,000 in new financing, the largest volume for a single day in some time. The principal items were the Republic Steel Corporation's $60,000,000-block of preferred stock and the $50,000,000 issue of Argentine six-months 5 per cent Treasury notes, marketed at par. Starrett Investing Corporation sold $10,000,000 in 20-year secured 5s at 92, and Calgary Power, Ltd., had an $8,000,000-loan in 30-year first 5s priced at 94. Part of a Dublin, Ire. issue of 5s was offered in this market at 95½.

Kreuger & Toll 5s, with warrants, advanced to a new high on the strength of the shares and the earnings report. British 5½s were rather active but virtually unchanged, the remainder of the foreign group was dormant in early trading.

Shubert Theaters 6s advanced a point to 65, a new high. General Theaters 6s also improved on fairly substantial dealings, but Loew's 6s and Warner Brothers 6s stayed close to the Wednesday finals.

American Telephone 4½s sold down a few points with the shares, while International Telephone 4½s, profiting by the stronger tone of the stock, rose nearly 2 points.

Miscellaneous firm issues included New York Central 5s, Hudson & Manhattan 5s, Goodyear Tire 5s, New York Edison 5s, the New Pennsylvania 4½s and Northern Pacific C 5s, but trading was exceedingly light.

United States Governments were mixed, with most of the early activity in the Libertys which sold irregularly higher.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

March and three months sales of chain systems compare:

MACMARR STORES SALES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
March	$7,637,336	$7,084,892	7.8
Thee months	21,568,192	19,502,573	10.6

G. R. KINNEY COMPANY SALES

	1930	1929	Dec. %
March	$1,322,371	$2,100,853	37.0
3 months	3,424,525	4,245,062	19.5

CRUDE OIL PRICES RISE

NEW YORK (AP)—Advances in crude oil prices in the Texas and Mid-Continent fields were announced today by the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and New York, marking an end to the price cutting war against over-production begun in January.

RAND GOLD PRODUCTION

LONDON—March Rand gold output totaled 889,000 fine ounces, compared with 818,000 in February.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.10	Apr. 9
42⅛	22		Abitibi	400	39½	39	39	41½	
86½	64⅞	6	*Abitibi pf	200	85½	84¾	85½	86½	
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	100	55	55	55	54	
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	700	35⅜	34⅜	34⅞	35⅛	
32	23	2	Adams Mill	300	31¾	31	31	31¾	
23¼	11½	..	◆iv-Rumely	4400	21	20¼	20⅜	20	
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	700	38⅞	37	37	37¾	
1⅜		½	Ahumada	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
150⅜	118	3f	Air Reduc	2100	149⅝	145	146	149¾	
36	21	2½f	Airway El	1500	33	32¾	32¾	33⅜	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	500	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
70	70	..	Allegh Steel	400	72	70	72		
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	20400	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghy pf ww	100	104	104	104	104	
93¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	93	93	93		
99⅜	99⅜	..	Allegh pf pd wi..	2000	99½	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	
313½	225	5¾	Allied Chem	5000	317	307	315¼	308	
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	6300	66¾	66	66	66	
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Fort Cem	400	36	35½	35½	36	
3½	2⅝	..	Amal Lea	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..	
29¾	18	2	Amerada	200	27½	27⅛	27¼	27¾	
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	35	35	35	35½	
97⅝	77	2f	*Am Bk Note	200	96	95	95	94	
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	9½	9½	9½	10⅛	
45	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	45	445	45	..	
55½	40⅛	..	Am Bosh	1100	51⅜	49¼	50¾	50⅞	
54⅞	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	51½	50⅛	50½	..	
20⅞	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	16900	21	19⅝	20⅛	20¾	
154⅛	117¼	4*	Am Can	5000	153¼	151¼	151½	151⅜	
62½	65½	6*	Am Car & F	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	..	
116	110	7	Am Car pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..	
69½	68½	..	*Am Chain	300	69⅞	66	66	..	
51¼	36⅜	2*	Am Chicle	1100	49½	48¼	48¼	49	
33	19½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	300	24⅝	24	24	24½	
30⅞	23⅞	2	Am En Chain	300	29¾	29	29½	..	
59½	35	..	Am European	300	58½	57½	58½	57½	
101¼	82⅝	..	Am & FPw	7000	95½	92	93	94	
110¼	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	
6	4⅛	..	Am Hide	1300	7	6	6⅞	..	
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	27	26¾	27	..	
34	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	1000	33¾	32¼	33¾	..	
41⅞	35⅛	3f	Am Ice	400	40	39½	40	39½	
87½	84	6	Am Ice pf	1300	86	85	85	85	
55⅜	35⅞	2§	Am Invest Corp	1300	54	53	53	53⅜	
4	2	..	Am La Fr	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	120	35	35	35	..	
105	80	8	Am Loco	2200	82¾	80	80⅛	82½	
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	200	109	109	109	..	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	1800	48⅛	47⅛	47⅜	47¼	
116	110	6	Am Met 6½	100	112	112	112	..	
2⅜	½	..	Am Piano	1400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½	
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw & Lt	1000	117½	116	116	117	
88⅝	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88	88	88	88	
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	9200	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38¾	
37	20½	..	Am Repub	400	35⅜	34	34⅞	34⅝	
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	3800	92⅞	92⅛	92¾	92¼	
2	..	..	Am Roll M rts	100	..	..	..	1⅛	
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63½	63	63½	62½	
26½	17⅜	2	Am Seating	1000	21½	20	20	19¾	
79½	69⅜	4	Am Smelt	200	75⅞	74	74	75¾	
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140	140	140	140	
22½	12⅞	..	Am Solvents	1400	18¾	16	16	17⅝	
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	1000	48¼	47½	48¼	47⅞	
33¼	25¾	..	Am Sol pf	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	
53	46½	2*	Am Stores	400	51⅝	51	51⅛	51⅜	
69⅞	49⅞	5	Am Sugar	1900	67½	66½	66¾	66¾	
274	216	9	Am Tel&Tel	14400	273⅜	270	270	273⅜	
114⅜	106	7	Am Type pf	20	114	114	114	..	
117⅞	88½	1*	Am Wat W	800	118	113⅞	116	113½	
20¼	7¾	..	Am Wat W	100	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14⅛	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	39½	38½	38½	39	
8⅜	5	..	Am Writ ct	1600	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	7½	
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	200	14¾	14	14¾	14	
79⅞	56	6	Am. ino pf	100	73	71	73	..	
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	400	47½	46⅞	46⅞	47¾	
49⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	47½	46½	46½	47	
114	105	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	114	114	114	..	
81½	69½	7	Anaconda	3000	76	74	74	75¼	
38⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..	
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	400	27	26½	26⅞	26¾	
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	400	76½	76	76½	..	
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	600	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½	
12¼	6⅝	..	Arnold Cons	100	10½	10½	10½	10	
46⅛	36⅜	4	Asso Apparel	1300	41¾	40¾	40¾	40⅞	
50¼	28	2½	Asso Dry G	2900	50	48⅝	49	50¼	
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	400	237⅜	236¼	236¼	237	
106⅜	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	..	
63⅜	63	..	Atl G&WI	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63	
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	400	62⅜	62⅜	62¾	62¾	
513⅜	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	9400	51	49⅝	49⅝	50	
106	81½	4*	Atlas Pwd	200	101½	98½	101	99½	
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	1000	34½	34⅜	34½	34½	
263⅜	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	17200	261¼	256	256	259½	
61⅜	39¼	3¾	Austin N	400	51¼	41½	41½	41½	
103⅜	41½	3	Auto Sales	100	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	..	
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	1600	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	52⅜	
81⅜	47¼	..	Avition	2100	81⅜	77⅜	77⅜	8	

—B—

38	30½	1⅜	Baldwin	1500	34⅞	34¼	34½	34⅝	
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	1000	120	119⅜	120	119¾	
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	109	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1000	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	78½	
6⅜	2⅜	..	Barnet	300	6½	6¼	6½	..	
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	800	32½	31¾	31¾	..	
208⅝	82	20	Beacon Oil	700	203⅝	200	201	201½	
86¼	67½	4	Beatrice	100	85½	85½	85½	86¼	
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	100	63½	63½	63½	64¾	
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
577⅛	324⅜	..	Bendix	9700	553¼	543⅜	548¾	55	
46⅞	31⅜	2	Best & Co	2100	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	46	
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	13800	107½	106½	106⅞	107½	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	130¾	130½	130½	130¾	
29	23	..	Blaw-Knox	100	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	24	
69	47⅞	3*	Bohn Alum	100	65¾	64	63¾	64	
80⅝	60⅛	3	Borden	8500	81⅜	80	81	80½	
50½	32⅝	4	Borg Warner	5800	48⅜	47½	48	48	
5	3	..	Bot M A pf	100	5	5	5	3	
22⅝	13½	..	Briggs	10200	22⅜	21½	21¾	21⅞	
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
8	4⅛	..	Brit Steel 2 pf	100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	7⅝	
20¼	13	..	Brockway	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
78⅞	62	4§	Bklyn Man El	2000	71½	70½	70½	71	
93½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	90	90	90	..	
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	1000	12½	12	12¼	12	
65½	54	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	65	64¾	65	64	
178½	131	3	Bklyn Un G	4700	173⅝	171½	171½	174	
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	2400	25½	22¾	22¾	25⅞	
25⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	1300	24	22	22½	22⅞	
31¾	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	200	30	30	30	30	
43⅛	31⅜	2½	Buc'y cv pf	200	42⅞	42¾	42¾	43⅛	
15⅜	9¼	1	Budd Mfg	4100	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	14	
14⅜	8⅜	1	Budd Wheel	4300	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13⅞	
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	7500	69	67½	69	68⅜	
43	26⅜	3	Bulova Watch	2000	43	38½	39¾	40	
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	1800	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	26¾	
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Burroughs	4800	49¾	48	48⅞	48	
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	100	42½	42½	42½	42½	
4¼	3	.50	Butte Con	100	4	4	4	4	
5¼	3⅜	2	Butte & Sup	1000	4	4	4	4	
293⅛	161½	..	Butterick	3000	28	27¼	28	27½	
110	80⅛	..	Byers	7100	107½	105⅜	107⅛	104⅝	

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	1400	72⅞	71¼	71¼	72½	
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼	
30	19	2	Campbell	100	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞	
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	400	75½	75	75½	75½	
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	1400	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27½	
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	2400	73	72¾	72¾	72⅛	
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	2200	212½	211¼	211¼	212	
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	
308	192½	6	Case Threshn	1000	308	301½	300	298	
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	700	77⅜	75¾	75¾	76⅞	
30½	32½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	29	29	29	29¾	
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	..	
60	35½	3	Celotex	100	51⅞	49½	49⅞	50⅜	
34⅞	30⅜	2	Cen Alloy	400	34	33½	33½	32½	
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	34¼	34	34	34½	
7¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	6	6	6	6	
65⅜	57¾	6	*Cerro de P	100	61½	59½	59½	63	
157⅛	11	..	Cert-Teed	1100	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜	
45⅛	35⅜	..	Cert-Teed pf	1100	42½	42½	42½	42⅝	
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..	
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	5300	79	78⅜	79	78⅝	
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	..	233	232⅛	232½	233	
10	4⅛	..	Chi & Alton	6300	9⅞	9⅜	10	9¼	
10½	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	4000	10⅛	9⅞	10½	9⅜	
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West	2900	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1100	47⅞	47	47	49⅞	
26⅜	29½	..	Chi M&SP	1400	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
46⅛	39¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	2300	41	40⅝	40⅜	40½	
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	2000	86⅛	85½	85½	86	
140¼	137¾	7	Chi & NW pf	100	140	140	140	..	
90	90	..	Chi Pneu	1400	34⅞	33	34	34	
2½	7⅞	..	Chi R I rts	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞	
32½	24⅜	3	Chi Solvents	1400	33¼	32	32¼	33⅜	
52¼	44½	2.40	Childs	400	48	46	46½	..	
42⅞	33¼	3	Chrysler	16300	42¾	41	42¼	41½	
49	40⅛	3.60§	City Ice	200	47	46½	47		
10½	7⅝	.50	City Stores	4700	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	9	
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..	
105	98	5	Cl CC&SL pf	10	100	100	100	..	
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	1400	56	53½	54	56½	
187⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1200	183	181	182	181¼	
63⅜	60	..	Col Pet Leplve	..	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼	
35⅜	14⅝	..	Collins & A	4200	30½	30½	30½	31¾	
85¼	73	7	Collins & A pf	1200	85	83¾	85	85	
77	56½	2	Colo F & I	1200	74⅜	73	73	73⅝	
87	80⅞	2§	Colum Gas	40600	87	85¼	86	86¼	
98	91	5	Col Graph A	100	97½	97½	97½	..	
199	168⅛	5f	Col Carbon	9600	189	184	184½	186⅛	
393½	243⅜	.87	Col Graph	15100	311½	301¼	307⅜	303⅜	
403¼	238⅜	2	Com Cred	..	381½	373¼	381¼	383⅜	
95	76¼	6¼	Com Cr Inf	50	94	93	93	95	
443⅜	317⅜	3	Com Cred A	1100	42	413⅛	42	42	
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	2000	48	46½	47⅞	47⅞	
100	84	6½	Com I Cl⅛%	100	100	100	100	..	
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war	1100	18⅛	17	18⅛	17	
37½	27¼	..	Com Sol	4800	37¼	34⅞	37	35	
20¼	13¾	.60	Comwlth So	7600	20	19⅝	19⅞	20	
101½	99	..	Comwlth Pr	..	101½	101⅛	101¼	101	
57	44	2	Conde Nast	100	53	53	53	53	
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	4200	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	17⅜	
27¾	15½	2	Con Film	6000	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	200	26⅞	25½	26	27	
132½	96⅝	4	Con Gas	4000	133¼	131¼	132	132	
61⅞	49	6	Con Ry C pf	400	62	61⅛	62	61	
2	1	..	Con Textile	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
29¾	17	1.20	Container A	2000	18½	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	4½	..	Container B	1000	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
52½	35⅛	..	Cont Bak A	1400	36¾	35¾	36¼	36⅜	
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	1300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	
94⅞	85	8	Cont Bak pf	..	86¼	86¼	86¼	87	
71⅝	50½	2½	Cont Can	4000	69½	68⅜	68⅝	69	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	2400	30¾	30	30⅜	29⅞	
77⅝	50	2	Cont Ins	..	74	74	74	..	
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1800	7¼	7	7¼	7¼	
30¼	19¾	..	Cont Oil	1600	29¾	29	29¼	29¼	
40⅞	28⅜	1	Cont Shares	4800	37	36¼	37	38⅝	
109	87⅛	3f	Corn Prod	9000	109	107¼	107⅝	107¾	
33	24½	2§	Coty	1500	31⅞	30½	31	30⅞	
25⅜	25½	2f	Cream of Wh	100	32	32	32	32	
20⅛	9	..	Cree Carpet	100	21	21	21	5	
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	500	20⅜	19⅜	20	..	
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½	
19⅛	17	..	Crown Zell	100	17¼	17½	17½	17⅛	
93⅜	84	5f	Crucible	200	89½	89½	89½	89⅜	
18	¾	..	Cuba Cans	200	1	1	1	1	
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	300	17¼	16¾	17¼	16⅞	
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	300	5¼	4½	4½	5	
65⅜	57¼	..	Cuh Am S pf	1000	58	58	58	57½	
48	44½	4	Cudahy	100	45	45	45	45	
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	120	120	120	..	
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	117½	
14⅞	8¼	..	Curtiss Wr	4400	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	14¼	
103¼	133⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	18⅝	18	18	18⅛	
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	1200	87½	85½	87	84⅞	

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	1500	39½	39	39⅜	39¼	
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	100	179	179	179	179¾	
183	136	6f	Del Lac & W	200	146½	145	145	146¾	
80	60	..	Denv & R G pf	200	75	77	73	75	
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	239¾	239	239⅜	240	
423¼	307⅜	2.40*	Devoe & R A	200	37	35⅜	35⅜	37	
194	129	8	Diamond M	40	187	186	184	185	
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	1400	28½	27¼	28½	28½	
145¼	112⅛	4f	Dupont	26000	145¼	143¼	143¼	142⅞	

—E—

244⅞	175¾	5f	East Kodak	6500	244	237	237	239¾	
37¼	27⅞	2	Eaton Axle	100	34¼	33⅞	34½	33½	
10⅞	7	2½	Elkinton	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	4400	114½	112⅜	113⅝	111½	
20	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	3400	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14¼	
96	85	7	Hanna pf n	600	96	96	96	96	
36	21	2½§	Harbison	100	60	60	60	60	
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	300	17⅝	17	17	17⅛	
17¾	6¼	8a	Hayes Body	200	16⅜	15	15⅞	15⅞	
107⅞	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	106	101¾	106	100¼	
27¼	22	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	28⅜	27	28⅝	25⅞	
106⅞	83½	5	Hershey pf	1000	103¾	103¼	103½	100	
12⅝	6⅛	..	Hollander	800	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
80	76	6*	Homestake	100	75	75	75	76	
29	19	2	Houdaille B	300	28	27	27⅝	27¾	
55⅜	49	3*	Houston

BIG HOLDERS OF TELEPHONE SECURITIES

Sun Life Assurance Leads With George F. Baker Second Largest

With the market at $270, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada owns $25,000,000 worth of American Telephone stock. As of March 14 last, the big Canadian insurance company headed the list of American Telephone stockholders with 92,697 shares, compared with 89,497 held a year earlier.

As a year ago and two years ago, George F. Baker of New York stood second on the list, with 74,000 shares, compared with 63,443 shares a year ago. This investment, only one of many of similar large size held by the well-known banker, has a present value of nearly $20,000,000. It is a matter of incidental interest that in the epochal market decline of the second half of last year, in which American Telephone fell from 310¼ to 197¼, George F. Baker's investment in this single company shrank more than $8,400,000.

Following Mr. Baker comes the banking house of A. Iselin & Co. of New York, with 70,849 shares, an increase of approximately 10,000 over 1929.

Mr. Kennedy's Holdings

Next is Frederick J. Kennedy, Boston clothing merchant, with 35,000 shares, compared with 26,000 a year ago. Mr. Kennedy controls the Kennedy Company, which a year ago held 11,667 shares of American Telephone, but this year is not among the largest 20 holders. However, this does not necessarily mean that the stock has been disposed of as 11,667 shares this year would place the owner in a position on the list below the twentieth largest. If this block of 11,667 shares is intact, it would mean that Mr. Kennedy owns or control 40,667 shares of American Telephone, valued currently at $12,600,000. Furthermore, Mr. Kennedy is the record holder of 2000 shares New England Telephone.

Seven new names appear on this year's 20 largest list, all these being New York firms. Of the seven to disappear from the list the largest is Bell Telephone Securities Company, Inc., which on March 14, 1929, held 40,773 shares. Dummer & Co., New York, holding 39,122 shares a year ago, cannot be found on the select 20 list this year.

Largest Twenty Holders

The following table gives the largest 20 holders of American Telephone stock on March 14, 1930, and on March 14, 1929:

	No. of shares Mar 14, 1930	No. of shares Mar 14, 1929
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can	92,697	89,497
George F. Baker, N. Y. C.	74,000	63,443
A. Iselin & Co., N. Y. C.	70,849	60,985
Frederick J. Kennedy, Boston	35,000	26,000
Barnes & Co., N. Y. C.	31,557	
Edward S. Harkness, N. Y. C.	31,504	29,215
North'n Finance Corp., N.Y.C.	31,108	58,408
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston	28,552	22,577
Paine, Webber & Co., N. Y. C.	26,621	30,686
Jas. Capel & Co., London, Eng.	24,198	24,539
Kidder, Peabody & Co., N.Y.C.	23,836	24,770
Administratiekantoor v. d. n Aandeelen der American Tel & Tel Co., Amsterdam, Holland	23,031	22,769
Singler & Co., N. Y. C.	22,531	....
Lehman Bros., N. Y. C.	17,354	....
Eddy & Co., N. Y. C.	17,088	11,503
Brown Bros. & Co., N. Y. C.	16,454	....
Lee & Co., N. Y. C.	16,303	....
Bitlett & Co., N. Y. C.	15,241	....
Anderson & Co., N. Y. C.	15,000	....
Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston	14,792	11,548
Bell Tel Secur. Co., Inc., N.Y.C.	....	40,773
Dummer & Co., N. Y. C.	....	39,122
Frank H. Pierson, N. Y. C.	....	24,416
Hirsh, Lilienthal & Co., N.Y.C.	....	13,545
Wallace & Co., N. Y. C.	....	12,460
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., N. Y. C.	....	11,828
The Kennedy Co., Boston	....	11,667

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	4%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
	Last	
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	42⅞c	42½c
Bar silver in London	19⅛d	19⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$78,000,000	$1,261,000,000
Year ago today	78,000,000	1,718,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	152,000,000
Year ago today	25,000,000	174,000,000
P. R. bank credit	29,816,384	152,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3 @2⅞
60 days	3 @2⅞
90 days	3 @2⅞
4 months	3⅛@3
5 months	3¼@3⅛
5 months	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3½	London	5
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Helsingfors	6
Richmond	4½	Paris	3
St. Louis	4½	Prague	5
San Francisco	4	Riga	7
Athens	8	Rome	6½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3½	Vienna	6
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today Demand	Today Cables	Last Prev. Demand	Last Prev. Cables	Parity
	$4.86⅞	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅞	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
	4.86 19-32	4.86⅜	4.86 19-32	4.86⅜	4.8665
Europe					
France—franc	.0391½	.0391⅞	.0392		
Belgium—belga	.1396½	.1395½	.139		
Italy—lira	.0524¼	.0524¼	.0526		
Germany—mark	.2387½	.2387¼	.2381		
Austria—schilling	.1410¼	.1410¼	.1407		
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296		
Denmark—krone	.2678½	.2678	.268		
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252		
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193		
Holland—florin	.4018	.4017	.402		
Hungary—pengo	.1747⅛	.1747¼	.1749		
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122		
Norway—krone	.2678	.2677½	.268		
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805		
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193		
Spain—peseta	.1250	.1251	.193		
Sweden—krona	.2689½	.2688	.268		
Switzerland—franc	.1938¼	.1938	.193		
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193		
Far East					
Hong Kong—dol	.3762½	.3750	*		
Shanghai—tael	.4750	.4735	*		
India—rupee	.3625	.3624	.3650		
Japan—yen	.4945	.4944	.4984		
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50		
Straits—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678		
South America					
Argentina—peso	.3963	.4000	.4245		
Brazil—milreis	.1180	.1180	.1196		
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.12125		
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737		
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665		
Uruguay—peso	.9400	.9370	1.0342		
North America					
Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 31-32	1.00		

*Par unsettled.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Allegh 50s	97½	97½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107⅜	107½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	101	100½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89	89
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101¾
Am T & T '65	103	102¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	100	100
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	192⅞	189½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Am T & T 4s '36	97½	97½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103¼	103⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100½	100½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¾	84
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF 4½s	139½	138¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	90	90
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77	77
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101¾
B&O 1st 4s '43	94¼	94¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86¼	86¼
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¾	102⅝
B&O 4½s cv	104	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅞	103⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	99	99
Broadway con	39	39
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96⅛	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102⅝	102¼
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Nat 5s ully	102¼	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98¾	98¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101½	101½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	53	53
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	96⅜	96½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	87	87
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¾	69½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¾	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93⅜	92¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	90⅛	90⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98¼	96⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	102	101½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	109⅜	109⅜
Chi Railway 5s '27	77	77
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94½	94½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89½	89½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88⅝	88⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	88⅜	88⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98⅛	98
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101½	101½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¾	101½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98¾	98½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102	101⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67	63
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	40	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¾	96½
Dul Sou Shore 5s	77	77
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	100
Erie cv 4s A '53	84⅝	84⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	85½	85½
Erie 5s '67	95½	95½
Fed L&L Trac 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	60	59
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Gannett 6s '43	92½	92½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Gen Inv Trust 5s	89½	89½
Gen Theatre 6s	150	148
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	102	102
Goodyear 5s '57	95	94½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	94	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅛	110⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅞	111¼
Green Bay & West deb B	31	31
Havana Elec 5s '52	80	80
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	87	87
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	71¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80	80
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98½	97¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅜	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅜	98¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¼	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	98½
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	73	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101⅛	100½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	86	86
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	81½	81½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¼	99
Int Paper 6s '55	91½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅛	90⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	124½	123¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¾	96½
Kendall 5½s	92½	92½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅞	105⅛
Keith 6s '46	89¾	89
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90½	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	102¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	86¾	86¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89	89
Lehigh Val con 4½s 203	99	99
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	108	108
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100	100
Lehigh Val Term 5s	102½	102½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	125¼	125¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅛	99
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	70	70
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94⅞	94⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	99
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99⅝	99½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113¼	113
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	96	96
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102½	102½
Montana Power 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	95⅜	95¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54¼	54
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100¼	99¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	98⅜	98
N O T & M 5½s '54	102½	101¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	91¾	91⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98¾	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	106¾
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79	79
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 6s 32s	102¼	102⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	104¾	104¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¼	106¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	131	131
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	61¼	61¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	99¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¼	111⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	95⅞	95⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97⅛	97⅛
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	106¼	106¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅜	112⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅛	101⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	103½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	61	61
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97½	97½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	67	66
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn R R 4¾s '63	99⅞	99⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	100¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107½	107½
Penn R R gold 4½s '36	109½	108⅞
Peo Gas L&Coke (Chi) 5s '47	103⅜	103
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	103¾
Pere Marq 4½s	97⅜	97¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	101⅜	101
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	86⅞	86¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	107¾	107¾
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88	88
Pub Svc E&G 1970	97⅝	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	100¾	100⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	97½	97½
Richfield Oil 6s	96½	96½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	108
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98½
R Brass 6s	103½	103½
St L & S F 4s A '50	90½	90⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¼	92
St L & S F 5s B '50	102½	102½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86¼	86¼
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106⅛	106⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75¾	75½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	67½	66
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	66	63¾
Shell U 5s ct ww	101	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	102¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98½	98
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95	95
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103⅞
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	91¼	90¾
So Ry con 5s '94	109½	109⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124	124
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	87	87
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101½	101½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104⅞	104½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101⅝	101⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101⅝	101⅜
Third Ave rfrg 4s '60	51¼	51¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102¼	102¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101¾	101¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95¾	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90¼	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¼	99
U S Rubber 5s '47	87⅞	87½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	93	92¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	90	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	55	55
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅜	100⅜
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅝	103⅝
Walworth 6s '45	89	88⅞
Warner Bros Pic 6s	110	109½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105	104⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '52	90½	90¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
White Eagle Oil 5s '37	107	107
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	34½	34½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	101¾
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88⅞	88⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 10	Last Apr 9
3½s '47	100.17	100.17	100.14	100.10	100.13
1st 4½s '47	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.15
4th 4¼s '38	101.21	101.22	101.20	101.20	101.19
4th 4¼s rfl	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.17	..
US 3¾s '43	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.4
US 3¾s '56	104.20	104.20	104.20	104.20	104.13
US 4s '54	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.11
US 4¼s '52	111.14	111.14	111.14	111.14	111.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi PP 5s '53	86¾	86¾
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	77¼	77¼
Akershus 5s '63	93⅝	93⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	83⅝	83⅝
Antioquia 7s D '45	81	81
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅝	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	99⅛
Australia 4½s '57	83⅝	83½
Australia 5s '55	91	90¾
Australia 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	89¾	89¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98½	98½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97¼	97
Batacian Pet 4½s '42	92⅝	92⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅜	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	92¾	92⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	94	94
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	93¾	93
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94⅝	94⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	99¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	81¼	80⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	87¼	87
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	87¼	86
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100
Bremen 7s '35	102	101¾
Brisbane 5s '57	84½	84½
Brisbane 5s '58	84⅜	84
Budapest (City) 6s '62	83½	82⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89¾	89½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98½	98½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	82⅝	82⅝
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89¾	89¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	90½	90½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	109½	109½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92¾	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100½
Chilean Loan 7s	96½	96½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	78¼	78¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	81½	81½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81½	81¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	92¼	92¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	89⅞	89⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	79¾	79¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92⅞	92⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96¼	96¼
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	101⅞	101⅞
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102
Duke Power 6s	105¾	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	94
Finland 5½s '58	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97¼	97
Finnish A 6½s '54	98	98
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108⅝	108½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¼	123¼
Germ 7s '49	108⅞	108⅝
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	92	92
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88	87¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87¾	87¾
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100½	100¼
Graz 8s '54	99¾	99¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94¾	94¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93¼	93¼
Hansa 6s	90⅝	90⅝
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	97¾	97½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	98	98
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	89⅝	89⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97⅛	97⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	98¾	98¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	97¼	97¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100½	100½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅝	104¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84½	84⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	79½	79
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	100¾	100⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	99	99
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97¾	97¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	12¼	12
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56	82¾	82¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92½	92½
Minas 6½s '58	82¼	82¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	101	100⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	88⅛	88
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	91⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	96⅞	96⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	98½	98½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅜	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92¾	92½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅝	99½
Oslo (City)

MIDDLE WEST BUSINESS HAS IMPROVEMENT

Regarded as Seasonal—Steel Trade Active—Retail Buying Is Stimulated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—There has been a definite improvement in business in the middle West during the last two weeks, but it must be remembered that the upturn is entirely seasonal, and, according to the best information obtainable, the improvement recorded this spring is less pronounced than is usually the case.

The automobile industry is on the upgrade, but it is undoubtedly true that the output for the first quarter of this year will be well below the corresponding three months of last year in the case of most companies. Only a few companies are running ahead with a year ago, so far as production is concerned. Auburn, among the smaller companies, is a notable exception. Ford has recently announced an increase in production to around 8500 cars a day, which is close to the highest schedule ever attained by that company.

Figures released by the research department of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce place automobile sales in Illinois for the first three months of this year at 13,477 cars less than for the corresponding three months of last year. March new car sales in this State were 16,084.

The approach of spring weather and the Easter holidays have helped both wholesale and retail trade. Jobbing lines also benefited.

The situation in the radio industry is still rather uncertain. Many look for an upturn in this business in the early fall, but this cannot be definitely predicted.

An encouraging sign is the favorable tone of the steel industry. Ingot production in the Chicago area has held between 90 and 65 per cent of capacity, with 26 of the 36 blast furnaces in operation. Building products in this area requiring steel are comparatively small, but more favorable weather may bring about a heavier program.

There has been a greatly increased activity on the stock exchanges. On the Chicago exchange the volume has established new daily records for this year, and the trend of prices in the main body of issues has been definitely upward. There are now signs of a much larger public participation. The stocks of automobile and parts makers have been the market leaders although the utility stocks have continued prominent. New financing through both stocks and bonds has been relatively small in volume.

REYNOLDS METALS ACQUISITION

NEW YORK—Reynolds Metals Company, manufacturer of metallic foil, has acquired the assets of Midland Metals Company of Chicago, which will be called Midland Foil Company, operating as a division of Reynolds Metals. Midland had gross sales last year of $1,750,000.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

NEW YORK—The General Electric Company has acquired a controlling interest in the Walker Dishwasher Corporation. A new capital structure will be effected and the Walker company reorganized.

ISLAND CREEK COAL

In March Island Creek Coal Company mined 360,000 tons of coal, compared with 414,352 in February and 462,740 in March, 1929.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

A Month IN THE Country

BY IVAN TERGENEV

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street W. of Broadway

Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production

THE APPLE CART

Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, West 45th Street

Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

RUTH DRAPER

IN HER ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES

Every evening at 8:50 except Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings

Popular Price ($2.50) Matinee Saturday

Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30; Very Good Seats $1

COMEDY THEA., 41st, East of Broadway

GRACE GEORGE

in the St. John Ervine comedy

FIRST MRS. FRASER

with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith

PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway.

Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30

Journey's End

by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way

Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents

June Moon

By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

COPLEY Evgs. 8:30 Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

LAST WEEK

"D. C. M." A NEW COMEDY

NEXT MONDAY 'DEAH OLD ENGLAND'

An International Howl of Laughter

FOX MOVIETONE ROMANCE

JOHN McCORMACK in "SONG O' MY HEART"

NOW SHOWING TWICE DAILY

ALL SEATS RESERVED

BOSTON—MAJESTIC THEATER

NEW YORK—44TH STREET THEATER

PHILADELPHIA—FOX-LOCUST THEATER

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Ainsworth Mfg	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2 Air Invest vtc	9	8¾	9
1 Alexander Indust	3	3	3
3 All Am Gen Corp	20⅞	20½	20½
3 Allied Aviation	3	3	3
3 Allied Mills	11½	11½	11½
3 Aluminum Co Am	352½	350	350
2 Am Br Boy Fd	12½	12¼	12¼
2 Am Cities P L B	26½	26½	26½
4 Am Com Pow A	25½	25½	25½
10 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
14 Am Cyan B	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
17 Am Equities	19	18⅞	19
2 Am & Fgn Pow ww	71	70	71
15 Am Gas & El	155	154½	154½
50 Am Invest B	16½	15	15
20 Am Invest ww	6½	6½	6½
†75 Am Light & Trac	295	295	295
2 Am Light & T new	74½	74¼	74½
1 Am Maracaibo	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Am Nat Gas	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
2 Am Sta Pub Ser A	213¼	211½	213¼
235 Am Super Power	35¼	34¾	34¾
1 Am Super P 1pf	101½0	100½	100½
44 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	12¼	11⅞	12¼
1 Am Yvette	4½	4½	4½
2 Amrad Corp	32½	27⅜	32½
6 Anglo Chi C Nitra	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
15 Arizona Globe	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Arkansas Nat Gas	15¾	15¾	15¾
17 Akan Nat Gas A	15¾	15½	15½
2 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13 Asso Gas & El A	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
7 Asso G&E	50⅜	50	50
1 Asso Tel Util	27½	27½	27½
8 Asso Tel Ut rts	½	½	½
3 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Autom V M ev pr pf	12	12	12
1 Aviation Credit	16¾	16¾	16¾

B

1 Bahia Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Blue Ridge	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Blue Ridge cvt pf	44	43¾	43¾
81 Brazil Tr & Lt	53	52⅜	52⅝
11 Brillo Mfg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Brillo Mfg A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1 Bwana M'Kubua	5	5	5

C

6 Cable & Wire B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Cable & Wire pf	4½	4½	4½
12 CAM Co vtc	1	⅞	⅞
2 Can Ind A	8⅜	8	8⅛
3 Can Pac Ry new	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Carib Syn	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Carnation Co	29	29	29
3 Carrier Eng N vtc (2)	41⅜	40	40
2 Cent Pub Serv A	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛
2 Cen Pub Serv new	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
2 Cen States Elec	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2 Chains Strs Develop	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
1 Chatham Phenix N vtc	24	24	24
8 Chem Nat Asso N vtc	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7 Ches & Ohio new	59¾	59	59
23 Cities Service	40½	40¼	40⅜
1 Cities Serv pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Cities Serv B pf	8½	8½	8½
4 Cleve Tractor	32¾	32¼	32¼
22 Colombian Syn	½	½	½
1 Colon Oil	7	7	7
2 Columb Oil & G vtc	20	19⅝	20
13 Columbia Pict	43¾	43⅛	43¾
†20 Comwlth Ed	289¾	289¾	289¾
113 Comwlth & So ww	57⅜	53¾	53¾
17 Com aWt Wks	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Cons Cop Min	7	6¾	6¾
1 Cons Dairy Prod	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10 Cons G & E Balt	125½	124⅞	125½
2 Cons Instrumen	4½	4½	4½
2 Cons Ldries	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
18 Cord Corp	16½	16¼	16⅜
15 Corroon & Rey	18¾	17¾	18¾
13 Cosden Oil	68	65	66
3 Creole Pet	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Crocker & Wheeler	28¼	28	28¼
2 Crowley Milner	32⅜	32½	32⅜
1 Crown Cent Pet	¾	¾	¾
2 Cuban C Prd ww	¾	⅝	¾

D

1 Darby Pet	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Davenport Hosiery	21	20⅞	21
1 Dayton Airplane	6	6	6
52 Deere & Co new	162⅜	159⅝	162¼
15 De Forest Radio	8⅛	8	8⅛
25 Derby Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Detroit Aircraft	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Dixie Gas Util	17½	17	17½
1 Douglas Aircraft	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
7 Dresser Mfg A	49⅜	49	49⅜
11 Driver Harris	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
1 Dubilier Condenser	10	10	10
50 †Duke Power	193¾	193¼	193¾

E

44 †East States Pw B	38⅞	37⅞	38
2 Eastern Util A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6 Eisler Elec	18¼	18¼	18¼
53 El Bond & Share	112½	111⅜	111⅜
2 El Household Ut	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
13 El Pow Assoc	36⅜	36	36
2 El P & L opt ww	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
6 Electric Share	30	30	30
1 Electric Share pf	107	107	107
1 Empire Pow	55	55	55
1 Emp Pup Srv A	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 Enc Gold Mines	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 Europe El A	21½	21½	21½
2 Evans Wallo Ld	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Fabrics Finishing	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Fageol Mot	3	3	3
38 Fairchild Avia A	9⅛	6	8½
3 Fandango Corp	1	1	1
1 Federal Screw	40½	40½	40½
4 Fiat deg rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
19 Fokker Aircraft	30⅞	30½	30½
28 Ford Mot Can A	38¼	37⅞	38¼
5 Ford Motor France	11	11	11
17 Ford Mot Ltd	19⅛	19	19⅛
42 Fox Theatre A	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞

G

5 Gen Bak	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Gen Elec Ltd rct	12¾	12¾	12¾
48 Gen G & El cv pf	107½	104¼	106¾
6 Gen G & E cv pf B	96½	96	96½
1 Gen Ry Signal	8½	8½	8½
2 Gen Wat Works4N	44	28	28
2 Gerrard Co	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Gleaner Comb H	35½	35½	35½
4 Glen Alden Coal	100⅛	100	100
2 Globe Underwriters	14¾	14½	14¾
10 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
10 Gold Seal Elec	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70 Golden Center Min	6	5¾	5¾
48 Goldman Sachs	45	4¼	44¾
2 Gramophone rcts	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
5 Guardian Fire	48	47⅛	48
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	157½	156⅛	157½

H

2 Houdaille Hersh pf A	30	30	30

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
8 Hudson Bay M & S	12⅜	12¼	12¼
5 Humble Oil & Ref	116½	116	116½
3 Hydro El Serv	54¾	54	54

I

1 Imp Oil Can	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
5 Ind Ter Illum A	47⅛	47	47
5 Ind Ter Illum B	52	52	52
3 Ind Ter Illum rts	7⅝	7½	7½
†75 Indust Fin pf	71	71	71
18 Insull Util	68⅜	66¾	68⅝
2 Ins Co Nor Am	82	82	82
2 Intercoast Trade	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6 Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1	1
11 Internat Pet	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2 Inter Super Pow	43Z	43⅝	43⅝
†50 Inter Util pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Interstate Equit	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Iron Cap Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Irving Air Chute	26½	26	26
3 Ital Superpw A	15½	15½	15½

J

3 Jonas Naumburg	2¼	2¼	2¼

K

1 Kirby Pet	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Klein Hy pt pf	15½	15½	15½
3 Kolster Brandes	1¼	1¼	1¼

L

3 Lackawanna Sec	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
6 Leonard Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Lerner Stores	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Libby McN & Libby	22	22	22
18 Louisiana L&E	4½	4½	4½

M

1 MacMarr Stores	19½	19½	19½
1 Magdalena Syndic	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Manufacturers Fin vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Mapes Cons Mfg	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
96 Marine MMidland	45⅞	45	45¾
30 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2⅛
34 Memphis Nat Gas	21¾	21½	21¾
3 Metal & MiMn	9½	9½	9½
39 Mex Ohio Oil	7½	4	4
18 Mid States Pet A vtc	9⅛	9	9⅛
1 Mid Royalty cv pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
33 Mid West Util	37¼	36⅞	37¼
1 Mid West Ut B war	7½	7½	7½
15 Mo Kan Pipe Line	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Monroe Chem	11	11	11
3 Morrison Elec	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
6 Mountain Gulf Oil	¾	¾	¾

N

3 National Amer Co	8½	8½	8½
2 Nat Fainly Stores	19	19	19
9 Nat Investors	27⅞	27½	27⅞
2 Nat Pub Serv A	26	25⅝	26
30 Nat Screen	30¾	30	30⅛
3 Nat Steel x-w	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 Nat Trans	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4 Nat Union Radio	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜
1 Neet Inc A	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Nehi Corp	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 New Bedford	31¼	31¼	31¼
†60 New Eng Pow pf	94	94	94
New Jersey Zinc (4G)	87	87	87
2 Newmont Mining(4A)	130	130	130
1 NY Mdse (2)	20	20	20
2 NY Pet Roy (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
41 Niag Hud Pow (40)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
21 Niag Hud Pow A war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
*1 Niag Shrs Md (40)	20	20	20
1 Niles Bem P (2¼G)	42	42	42
2 Nipissing Mines (.30)	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Novanda Mines (3)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
172 No Am Aviat A war	4¼	4¼	4¼

O

†20 Ohio Bell T 7% pf (7)	114⅜	114½	114¾
2 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	⅞
5 Ohio Oil (2½G)	73½	73⅜	73½
2 Outboard Mot B	11	11	11

P

1Pac Coast Bk	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
2 Pac West Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
21 Pandem Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Paramount Cab & M F	10	9¾	9¾
63 Pennroad Corp	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
4 Pa Mex Fuel (2)	28¾	28½	28½
16 Petroleum oCrp	25¾	25⅜	25¾
15 Pilot Radio A	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Pitney Bowes	14	13½	14
50 †Pitts Lake Er Ry	129	129	129
1 Pitts Forg 1.60	23	23	23
6 Plymouth Oil	25½	25½	25½
26 Polymet Mfg	18	17⅜	17¾
2 Prince & Whitely	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2 Prince & Wh pf	43¾	43¼	43½
10 Prudential Invest	21⅞	21½	21⅝
6 Pub Util Hold	26¾	26½	26½
1 Pyrene	9½	9½	9½

R

2 Railroad Shares	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Ry & Util Invest	15½	15½	15½
3 Rainbow L Prd A	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Raytheon Mfg vtc	30	30	30
2 Reiter Foster	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Reliable Stores	19	19	19
2 Repetti Candy	2	1⅞	2
5 Repub Steel pf	95	95	95
1 †Rockl L & P tr ctf	27	27	27
8 Rockl L & P ctf rts	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Ross Storse	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

S

5 St Anthony Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
55 St Regis Paper	31¾	30¾	30¾
4 Salt-Creek Prod	14¾	14½	14¾
7 Seaboard Ut Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Segal Lock	7	7	7
14 Selected Indust	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4 Sentry Saf Control	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Shenandoah	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
5 Shenandoah pf	47½	47¼	47¼
1 Sierra Pac Elec	74	74	74
10 Smith A O	237¾	237¼	237¾
1 So Am Gold & Pl	1½	1½	1½
18 South Coast	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
1 Southern Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 South Penn Oil	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Sowest Gas Ut	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19 Span & Gen rcts	2½	2½	2½
34 Standard Motors	3	2⅞	2⅞
21 Stand C Ind	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
2 Stand Oil Ky	36⅛	36¼	36¼
2 Stand Pub Serv A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Starrett Corp	34¼	34	34
1 Strauss (Nathan)	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21 Sunray Oil	7½	7½	7½
1 Superheater (2½)	49	49	49
1 Swift & Co	31½	31½	31½
1 Swift Int	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛

T

1 Tampa El	87	87	87
7 Technicolor Inc	70½	69¾	70
1 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7 Thermoid Co	27¼	27	27
70 Transamer Corp	46⅞	45⅝	46⅛
4 Trans Lux D Pic A	11¾	11	11
10 Tri Cont Corp war	8½	8⅜	8½
1 Triplex Saf Glass	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Tri Utilities	56	56	56

U

12 United Carr Fast	13¾	13⅜	13¾
23 United Corp war	26¼	26	26¼
5 United Dry Dock	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2 Unit El Serv rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
81 Unit Founders	38½	37⅞	38½
153 United Gas	39⅞	39½	39½
4 United Gas pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
199 Uni Gas new	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
191 Un Lt & Pow A	49⅜	49½	49½
19 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	114⅛	113	113½
30 Uni Gas new war	9½	9	9¼
1 US & Int Sec	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 US & Int Sec 3pd	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 US & Overseas Corp	21½	21½	21½
5 US Dairy Prod B	24	24	24
6 US Elec Pow	19	18⅞	19
2 US Gypsum	57½	57⅜	57½
18 US Lines pf	19¼	19	19¼
6 US Radiator	55	53½	55
7 US Radiator ctf	55	53½	53½
2 US Shares Fin	9¼	9¼	9¼
†50 Univer Insur	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2 Utility Equities	19⅜	19½	19⅜
12 Util Pw&Lt	25⅝	25½	25½

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
11 Utility & Indus	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
8 Vacuum Oil	94	93⅛	94

V

5 Venezuelan Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Vick Finance	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

W

7 Warren Bros new	62¼	62	62¼
3 Watson (JW) Co	3⅜	3½	3½
12 Wayne Pump	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Wil-Low Cafet	11⅜	11¼	11½

Y

8 Y Oil & Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
19 Alabama Pow 4½s'67	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Aluminum Co 5s'52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12 Aluminum Ltd 5s' 48	100	99½	100
1 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'40 98fM	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
43 Am&ForPow 5s 2030	90	90	90
3 Am G&E 5s'28	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Am Metal Co 5½s'34	99½	99½	99½
5 Am Rad 4½s'47	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Am Roll M 5s'48	100	100	100
14 Apalach Gas 6s'45	127	126⅜	126½
30 Appalach Uow 5s'56	97⅜	99½	99½
8 Ark Pow&Light 5s'56	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Asso G&E 5½s'77	104	104	104
1 Asso G&E 5s'68	85⅛	85⅛	85¼
1 Asso G&E 5½s'48 ww	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
23 Asso G&E 4½sC'49	84¼	84	84
10 Assoc Tel Ut 5½sC'44	101⅛	101½	101½
4 Atlas Plywood 5½s'43	84½	84½	84½
38 Boston & Me 2nd 5s'55	100½	100½	100½
2 Can Pac Ry 5s'54	101⅞	101¼	101¼
61 Caterpil Trac Co 5s'38	101¼	101	101⅛
6 Cent St El 5½s'54	86⅛	86	86
3 Cent St P & L 5½s'53	90	89¾	89¾
108 Chi RI&Pac 4½s'60	103¼	103	103
15 Chi Milw&StP 4¾s'89	100½	100½	100½
2 Cities Ser 5s'66	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
40 Consumrs Pow 4½s'58	97	97	97
10 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98½	98½	98½
5 Dix G G 6½s A'37 ww	96	96	96
6 East Util Inv 5s A '54	86½	86	86½
19 Elec Pow & Lt 5s 2030	92¾	92¼	92¼
5 Firestone Tire 5s '42	96¼	96	96¼
6 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	91½	91½	91½
1 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Gen Baking 5½s '40	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 Gen WW & E 6s B '44	95	95	95
20 Georgia Pow 5s '67	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Grand Trunk 6½s'36	107	107	107
10 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97	97	97
4 Hood Rub 7s '36	97	97	97
4 do 5½s '36	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
4 Houst G G 6½s'43 ww	95¼	95¼	95¼
33 do 6s A '43	95⅞	95½	95½
1 Hygrade Food 6s B'49	60	60	60
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s B '54	100¾	100½	100½
12 Inland Util 6s '34	110	106½	110
214 Insull Util Inv 6s B'40	111⅛	109	110⅞
5 Kelvinator 6s '36	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Koppers G&C 5½s'50	102¾	102¾	103
4 do 5s '47	100	99⅜	100
6 Laclede Gas 5½s D'60	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Libby McN 5s '42	95	94¾	95
1 Manitoba P 5½sA'51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6 Memphis P 5½s'48	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Milk G&El 4½s'67	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44xw	97½	97½	97½
48 Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Narragnst 5s '57	101½	100½	100½
10 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	82⅛	82⅛	28⅛
2 Newberry JJ 5½s'40	99	99	99
7 New Eng G&El 5s'47	94⅛	92	92
25 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	97½	97½	97½
6 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜
3 Niag F Pow 6s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Nor West Pow 6s'60	100	100	100
3 Ohio Pow 4½sD'56	94¼	94	94¼
6 Pac W Oil 6½s'43 ww	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Penn Dk & Ware 6s'49	98	98	98½
6 Peop Lt&P 5s'79 ww	90	90	90
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Rem Arms 5½s'33	97½	97½	97½
1 Servel Inc 5s '48	71	71	71
6 Shawing W&P 5sC'70	100⅝	100½	100⅝
22 Shawing W&P 4½sA'67	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 SEP & L 6s A2025 xw	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
29 Southn Nat Gas 6s'44	99¼	98½	98½
2 Staley Mfg 6s'42	99	99	99
2 Stand Inv 5½s'39	92½	92½	92½
2 Standard P&L 6s'57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Swift Co 5s '32	101	101	101
1 Texas City Gas 5s'44	84½	84½	84½
15 Texas Gas Util 6s'45	105	104¾	104¾
10 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	99⅜	99¼	99¼
1 Thermoid Co 6s'34	98	98	98
29 Tri Util 5s '79	94	94	94
5 Ulen & Co	92½	92½	92½
1 Uion Oil of Calif 5s'45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
12 Virg Ry 4½s B '62	97	97	97
18 Wabash RR 5s D'80	100½	100½	100½
24 Webster Mil 6½s'33	97½	97½	97½
6 Weet Penn Gold 5s2030	93	93	93
26 Western Union 5s'60	103	103	103
1 Wickw Spncr S 7½s'32	90	90	90

FOREIGN BONDS

5 Buen A Pr 7½s '47	101⅜	101&	101&
25 Cent Bk G 6s B '51	84½	84	84¼
1 Chile Mtg B 6s '62	91½	91½	91½
3 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Cuba Rep 5

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" COMPANY. 56 Lake St. North Windham. Conn.

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Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER. 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

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FALMOUTH, MASS.—Eight-room house; half acre of land at corner of Shore Street and Clinton Avenue; best location in Falmouth; near bathing beach with good view of ocean; for sale at $11,500.

Apply RODNEY W. LONG
5 Boylston Street, Harvard Square
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Thoroughly equipped and completely furnished; doing a prosperous business; located in an active industrial center; proprietor retiring from business. Phone, write or wire
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3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
39 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
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CLEVELAND
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625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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CONNECTICUT

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Beginners a Specialty
Phone Noble 5223-J

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281 STATE STREET Phone Barnum 1734

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now on display
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Diamonds *English Silver*
China
MAIN ST. AT JOHN

BURRITT BRIDGEPORT

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
Welch's
"THE NATIONAL DRINK"
Grape Juice
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

Barri & Terry
ELECTROL
All Electric
Automatic Oil Burners
700 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 6097
J. A. Barri R. S. Terry

The Berkshire Mill Coal Company
COAL and WOOD
KOPPERS KOKE
688 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 397

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
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A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

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IS FOR SALE IN

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Bridgeport—The Bridgeport News Co.
Glenbrook—Frank C. Gross, 322 Hope St.
Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Breslow, 380 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 42 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; The Bible House, 7 Haynes St.; Kottenhoff's Store, 959 Farmington Ave., West Hartford; Heublein Hotel News Stand, 180 Wells St.; A. W. Hubbell's News Stand, 1399 Main St.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.
New Britain—The Vanity Box, 242 Main St.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Powell News Stand, Powell Bldg.; Hotel Taft News Stand; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—H. J. Shara Co., 162 State St.; The Bookshop, Inc., Meridian and Church Sts.
Noroton Heights—L. Stoler's News Stand.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
Rockville—F. A. Randall's News Stand.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St.
Torrington—Reynolds News Co., 29 Water St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.

NEW YORK

Albany—W. J. Caulson & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand.
Amsterdam—E. J. Moore's News Stand, 40 Market St.
Auburn—Koon Bros., 6 State St.
Babylon, L. I.—Edward Miohnoff, Main St.
Baldwin, L. I.—M. Hartman, 11 South Grand Ave.
Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
Beacon—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Binghamton—The Carleton Hotel News Stand; Hotel Bennett News Stand.
Bronxville—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; A. Lichtenberg, 76 Pondfield Road.
Buffalo—Union News Co., New York Central Station; Statler Hotel, Niagara Square; Lafayette Hotel, Washington and Clinton Sts.; Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan Sts.; Ford Hotel Delaware Ave. and Cary Sts.; Hotel Touraine, 274 Delaware Ave.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North St.; F. Lorenzo, Main and Perry Sts.; L. Randello, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomasula, Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hubbard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos. McCarthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo Riforgieto, Main and Court Sts.; Billy Terest, Main and Genesee Sts.; P. Dipasquale, West Chippewa and Franklin Sts.; Anton Autolina, West Eagle and Franklin Sts.; R. J Seidenberg Co., Ellicott Sq.; Oliver Clock, Brisbane Bldg.; New York Tel. Bldg.; Walbridge Bldg.; L. A. Griffith, 2189 Seneca St.; The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. Station.
Catskill—Lewis R. Magee's News Stand, 337 Main St.
College Point, L. I.—John Kane; Steinberg & Kellerman, 303 Thirteenth St.
Corning—Ellison & Co., The Baron Steuben.
Crestwood—Cronk's News Stand, Crestwood Station.
Douglaston, L. I.—C. Held.
East Rockaway, L. I.—J. Friedman, East Rockaway R. R. Station; J. Friedman, Main St.
Elmira—Mark Twain Hotel News Stand, West Gray and Main Sts.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—M. Malvin, Mott Ave.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolf, Broadway; I. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
Garden City—Union News Stand, Nassau Blvd.
Gloversville—Gloversville News Agency, 38 No. Main St.
Great Neck, L. I.—Bushnack & Berliner, Railroad Station; Elmer C. Olsen, 395 Middle Neck Rd.
Harmon—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hastings-on-Hudson—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hempstead, L. I.—Union News Stand; Ashdown & Lang, Main St.
Hewlett, L. I.—Postrel Bros.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
Ithaca—Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Railroad Station.
Jamaica—Waiting Room News Stand, Main Station, L. I. R. R.; Frank Schellinger, Union Hall St. Station, L. I. R. R.; Sniper's Stand, 100th St. and Jamaica Ave.
Jamestown—The Humphrey House; Mason News Co., 122 Cherry St.; Hotel Jamestown News Stand; Hotel Samuels News Stand.
Katonah—Frank Gumboldt.
Kenmore—Kenmore Book Shop, 2827 Delaware Ave.
Kingston—Kirkland Hotel News Stand, 2 Main St.
Larchmont—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R Station.
Little Neck, L. I.—J. Hartman, Broadway.
Lynbrook—Julius Epstein, 53 Atlantic Ave.; I. & J. Gnatowsky, 26 Atlantic Ave.; J. Friedman & Son, 5 Union Ave.; A. Daigen, 96 Atlantic Ave.
Malvern, L. I.—Louis Heimer, opposite Station.
Mamaroneck—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R. Station.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. at Main Station, entrance at 3rd Ave.; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Federici, Columbus Ave. R. R. Station.
Murray Hill, L. I.—Murray Hill News Co.
Newburgh—Palatine Hotel, Grand St.; Kaufman's News Stand, 30 Water St.; Philip S. Levy's News Stand, 466 Broadway.
New Hyde Park, L. I.—Frank Rosenberg, Post Office News Stand.
New Rochelle—Union News Stand, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station; Union News Stands, Webster Ave. and North Ave. Stations.
N. Y. W. & B. Ry.; M. Marcus News Stand, 494 Main St.
New York City—The Christian Science Monitor is for sale at more than 250 surface news stands in Greater New York; at the Grand Central, Pennsylvania and Hudson Terminals, and at all Christian Science Reading Rooms.
Olean—Olean House News Stand.
Oneida—Galbraith Bros., 114 Lenox Ave.
Ossining—Wm. Terhune's News Stand, 193 Main St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Patchogue, L. I.—Robert Michnoff, stationer, 10 South Ocean Ave.
Peekskill—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R Station.
Pelham—Union News Co.
Pleasantville—Oxman & Weinstock; Union News Stand.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; A. Barnowsky, 10 So. Main St.
Port Washington, L. I.—B. Horowitz.
Queens, L. I.—M. Dines, Jerico Road.
Rochester—Manson News Agency; Union News Company, New York Central Station; J. Syracuse, Main St., East, and Franklin St.; J. Syracusa, Main St., East, and Elm Sts.; Hotel Seneca, Clinton Ave., South; L. Schwartz, Main St., East, and Clinton Ave., South; Powers Hotel, Main St. West; L. B. Lazarus, Powers Arcade, Main St. West; M. Blair, Main St., West, and State St.; Van Barnes, Main St., East, and State St.; B. Walenitz, Main St., East, and Exchange St.; H. Linsky, State St.; Jack Wishman, Court St. and Clinton Ave., South; Russo Bros., South Ave. and Ely St.; A. H. Mailley, 473 Monroe Ave.; J. Lake, Main St., East, and St. Paul St.; J. Russo, Main St., West, and Exchange St.; L. Chippiro, East Ave. and Chestnut St.; H. Stoln, 501 East Main St.
Rockaway—Rockaway News Co., Main St.
Rockville Centre—Union News Stand.
Roosevelt—Samuel Nathan.
Rye—A. Myers, 87 Purchase St.
Salamanca—Swan's News Room.
Schenectady—Cherry's News Room, 514 State St.
Syracuse—Onondaga Hotel News Stand; Hotel Syracuse News Stand; Salt Lake City News Stand, So. Salina and Jefferson Sts.
Tarrytown—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R Station.
Troy—Hotel Troy News Stand; Bloomfield's, Broadway; E. J. Sutliff's News Stand, 86 Third St.
Utica—Hotel Utica News Stand, La Fayette and Seneca Sts.; Frank T. Riley, 328 Genesee St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; New York State Railway Waiting Room, 209 Bleecker St.
Valley Stream—Gus Gilman, 112 Rockaway Ave.
Watertown—The Collins Sisters, 403 State St.; Hotel Woodruff News Stand.
Waverly—Waverly News Co., Broad St.
White Plains—Plotsky Bros., 140 Main St.; Union News Stand, No. 2 and No. 3, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Coe's News Shop, 12 Mamaroneck Ave.
Woodstock—Elwyn's News Store.
Yonkers—N. Berkowitz, 12 Manor House Sq.; C. M. Friedson, 38 Lawrence St.; Union News Stand, Glenwood; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. Railroad Station.

CONNECTICUT

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"The Bank With the Chime Clock"
4½% Paid on Deposits

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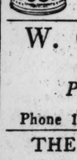

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
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Waffles Served
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"
A full line of Whitman's Candy, Kemp's Nuts.

Men, Young Men, Boys—*"NOW"* is the time, *"HERE"* is the place for you to select your Easter Apparel of Style and Quality at Prices You Can Afford to Pay
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286 MAIN STREET
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Socks

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Save Money Use Our KOPPERS COKE Combination with ¼ yd Pea for Banking
$11.85 a Ton
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HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
133 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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Avril
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$1.95
Extremely sheer chiffon hose of a soft beige-gray glint to wear with printed spring frocks. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
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YOUR EASTER ENSEMBLE
Is Ready!
From well-fitting lingerie to your smart new dress and coat . . . from your chic straw hat to your fashionable shoes . . . your complete Easter outfit may be conveniently, modishly, and economically assembled at
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
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NEW YORK

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WATERTOWN (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LINDLEY MURRAY.

Where: The United States and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American grammarian, whose textbooks were studied diligently by school children of the early part of the last century. Murray was born in Pennsylvania, where his people were Quakers, and his father, Robert Murray, the owner of a small mill. When the family removed to New York City, the elder Murray and his brother were leaders in the pre-Revolutionary world of business. So conspicuously successful were they that in time a country seat was established on the slope of what was then called Incleberg, but later took the name of Murray Hill—a name which still lingers, though the hill's identity is all but lost amid a forest of skyscrapers and the roar of traffic in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station. Today it is difficult to picture Murray Hill in the year 1776, when Lindley Murray's mother, a lady whose personality combined charm and subtlety with an ardent patriotism, once contrived to detain certain British officers until the American General Putnam had time to rejoin his troops on Harlem Heights.

The story of Lindley Murray's youth is that of a boy overfond of his books, then of the stern discipline of a father who tried to force his son into the restraint of the countinghouse. Having plenty of spirit, the boy ran away, and returned only upon the promise that his own private ambitions should not be interfered with. They seem to have led him first into the study of the law, as we find him a fellow student of John Jay. Murray was admitted to the bar and for a time practiced law successfully. The outbreak of the War of American Independence interrupted the ordinary pursuits of men, however. In a few years' time Murray was willing enough to follow in the footsteps of his father, the merchant; in his turn he, too, made his little fortune and retired to his country home on Long Island. Then he went abroad, intending to make but a brief visit, finishing by remaining permanently.

Seemingly incapable longer of playing an active part in the world, Lindley Murray took a house in the neighborhood of York, Eng., and there he led a scholar's life. At first collecting an extensive library about him, he read widely, then began himself to write. Teaching in a school which was carried on near his home, Murray prepared for his own use there a textbook on English grammar. It was so much appreciated by other teachers that, in 1795, he published it in book form. It was the first of those astonishingly successful textbooks of his: "English Exercises" and a "Key," followed by "The English Reader," the "Spelling Book" and other similar works, as well as certain religious works and an autobiography. The latter part of his life Lindley Murray devoted to gardening; it was said often that his garden in Yorkshire surpassed in beauty and rarity the royal gardens at Kew.

Brevities

Pathfinder: Many motorists seem to think a locomotive whistles just to keep up its courage.

Passing Show: One-way excursions are to be tried by a railway company this spring. It sounds as if travelers will get no return for their money.

Detroit News: What is apparently the very apex of executive efficiency has been achieved by a millionaire in Washington who retained a prominent amateur to play his golf.

In Lighter Vein

Jam!

A meeting of the members of two clubs was held for the purpose of deciding whether the clubs should be amalgamated. After the voting had taken place, the chairman announced:

"This meetin' has voted in favor of the two clubs bein' marmalated."

"I suppose you mean, Mr. Chairman, that they be jammed together?" inquired the secretary of one of the clubs.—*Montreal Star.*

Faith

When a spectator of a sand lot baseball game inquired as to the score, a small boy eagerly replied, "Thirty-six to nothing; they're ahead."

"Aren't you fellows taking an unusual beating?" continued the spectator.

"Oh, no," was the confident reply, "this is only the first inning—we haven't batted yet."

Passing Show

Salesman: "You are six payments behind on your piano."

"Customer: "Well, you advertise 'Pay as you play.'"

Salesman: "What has that to do with it?"

Customer: "I play very badly."

Anything to Oblige

(Lines from an anxious lover to his lady on learning from a lecture to the British Academy that there is a danger of the English language becoming too much addicted to words of one syllable.)

My dear, my love, my duck, my dove,
Say which do you like best—
A short, sharp song which skips along
With all its words tight pressed?
Or would you prefer that my line was expanded
With words of a larger, luxurious growth?
You've only to give me an answer that's candid,
For, frankly, my angel, I'm equal to both.

'Tis yours to ask—and mine the task
To use what length you please.
You choose your sort; I'll cut it short
In words as brief as these;
Or, if that arrangement should seem to you jerky,
Too monosyllabic and lacking in charm,
I'll pad out the line with prodigious and perky
Assortments of syllables long as your arm.

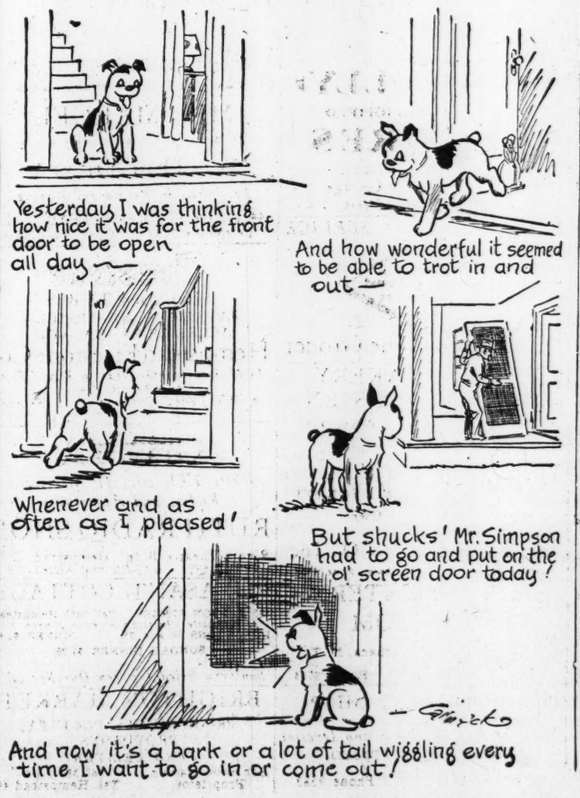
I'll play the game; it is my aim
Your own dear wish to meet.
The thing to do is say if you
Will have it short and sweet;
Or raised to the uttermost amplifications
Of terminological rapture and bliss
By polysyllabical concatenations
As reckless and rich and resounding as this!

—*Lucio, in Manchester Guardian.*

A Quotation for Today

HE is richest who is content with the least; for content is the wealth of nature.—SOCRATES.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday I was thinking how nice it was for the front door to be open all day—
Whenever and as often as I pleased!
And how wonderful it seemed to be able to trot in and out—
But shucks! Mr. Simpson had to go and put on the ol' screen door today!
And now it's a bark or a lot of tail wiggling every time I want to go in or come out!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Los Angeles

A GREAT bond of devotion existed between Bob and his widowed mother, and a number of years ago while in a business which required much traveling he decided that California was the place for his mother to have her home. Accordingly he provided for her comfort by buying her a house in the beautiful Wilshire district which he had furnished exactly as she desired. He purchased a luxurious car and engaged a married couple who were friends of the family to live with her. The man was to drive the car and look after the lawn and flower garden, while his wife took charge of the housekeeping and was a companion to the mother.

It was a very pleasant arrangement for everyone concerned. The mother was very happy, and the son, after brief intervals at home about once every three months, went back to his work satisfied that his mother was in good hands.

The two friends looking after her were glad to have a home and to serve in such harmonious surroundings.

Several years later the mother passed on. Quite naturally her helpers began looking around for a new place. In a few days, however, the son handed the man an envelope. It proved to be a note expressing his appreciation and gratitude for the faithful and loving care that had been bestowed upon his mother. It stated that he felt sure his success in business was due to the peace of mind he had had concerning his mother's welfare,—and so he was sharing his prosperity with his mother's faithful workers by inclosing a deed to the home and bill of sale for the car.

The Rescue

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Philadelphia

STORIES of how a ship's officer was swept overboard during a terrific storm because of his determination to save a pet cat were told by the crew of the El Lobo, as the crippled tanker lay at dock here.

The South American craft was pounded almost to pieces 200 miles off the coast of Florida while en route from La Liberta to this city with 50,000 barrels of oil.

During the worst of the storm a lookout saw Chief Engineer Rudolph Rewcastle creeping along the wave-washed deck after the ship's mascot. Just then a huge wave struck the tanker.

The craft was buried in foam and both cat and aspiring rescuer were lost to sight. And when the decks rose again to view, both were overboard. The waves had washed all the El Lobo's lifeboats away, the bridge was smashed and her compass was swept overboard.

Chief Mate Frank Muldowney rushed for a life preserver, and after several tries landed it near the floundering engineer, who had meanwhile grabbed the cat. Both were then pulled back on board.

Odds and Ends

An "Electric Eye"

The invention of a photo-electric device that will instantly record the exact temperature of molten steel will, it is estimated, save millions of dollars in furnace losses.

Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts Association now has a total membership of 690,586 in the British Empire, an increase of 36,456 over last year's membership.

"Tlachtli"

"Tlachtli," the game of ball played by the ancient Indian tribes of Mexico, required great skill as the ball could not be touched with the hands, but was batted with the shoulders or hips.

Ship Classification

"100 A1 at Lloyd's" denotes the highest classification assigned to iron and steel ships, 100 A denoting the condition of the hull, while 1 denotes the efficiency of the equipment.

Enameling

Enameling is one of the ancient arts, the early Egyptians and Assyrians using enameled bricks of great luster for the walls of their palaces.

A Word a Day

Tenebrous

This word is not often encountered except in poetry and fine prose writing, but this is sufficient reason for our examining it. If another syllable is needed, it is sometimes spelled "tenebrious," but this is regarded as a false form.

The word means "dense gloom, heavy dusk, full of darkness," and is derived from the Latin *tenebrosus*, "gloomy," an extension of *tenebræ*, "darkness." Allied forms are the Sanskrit *tamisra*, "darkness," and *tamas*, "gloom," all springing from the Indo-Germanic root *tem*, "to choke."

Ten'-e-brous is accented on the first syllable; sound first *e* as in *end*, second as in *event*, *ou* as *u* in *circus*.

"They wandered through the tenebrous aisles of the grove."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Not Rivals, but Joint Guardians

THAT was a striking picture which James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer of London, sketched in a few words at the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, when he characterized Great Britain and the United States as "not rivals of the sea but joint guardians and trustees forever." Those words represent such a vital ideal in relation to world peace that they challenge the closest attention. The entire globe is shrinking so rapidly that old views can no longer be entertained. The concept of world brotherhood is forcing itself upon the thought of the nations. Selfish aggrandizement is finding itself displaced by the larger sense of world need and policy. War, as inevitably rending the whole world fabric, has been found to be no more a possible basis for the solution of vexing problems of state. Peace is being seen as the only foundation for the national and international structures of the future.

Mr. Garvin's conception really represents little more than an expression of a world need. It is not a question of designating certain peoples as inferior and others as superior; it is a matter of the recognition of the future of the human race. Humanity everywhere is coming to see that the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" is something far more than a simple local inquiry. It extends into every phase and feature of human existence, and it is becoming crystallized as the heart of world issues. It must be answered, because upon it hangs the very progress of mankind.

Rivalry, when considered from the old-time standpoint as antagonism, can never solve human problems, because it is essentially selfish in its application. Success attained therefrom by some means failure to others, and hence contains within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. Trusteeship and the responsibilities of a guardian involve, when properly understood and applied, the bringing out of those qualities that make for peace and constructive progress.

Such mutual understanding, of course, as is pictured in Mr. Garvin's words does not involve any military or naval alliance or the abuse of the perfectly justifiable possessions of any nation or people. It simply represents an effort to put into practice a higher sense of world friendliness and a nobler concept of that which must come if the ideals that inhere in the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations are to be regarded as anything more than words.

Anglo-American "trusteeship" on the sea has long been tacitly regarded as essential to peace. Never before, however, perhaps, has such guardianship been seen in the light that it is seen today, for it is recognized that it represents peace, progress and all those elements of achievement without which the world must retrograde. Mankind is coming little by little to see that it is not an issue of what nation shall or shall not have certain prerogatives and privileges; it is a question of assuming certain responsibilities and so living that the human race is better for the benefits thereby accruing.

British Motoring Development

THE confidence in the British motor market shown in Henry Ford's recent great extension of his English interests is amply justified in the report on motor traffic just issued by the Ministry of Transport. Whatever be the test applied, the fact plainly stands out that the British motor market is continuing to expand rapidly. The number of licensed vehicles in the British Isles is now 2,036,000, an increase of 133 per cent since 1921. Since the introduction of the motorcar, national highway expenditure, excluding loan charges, has risen from £14,600,000 to £59,500,000.

In both industrial and agricultural areas the report makes it clear that the motor is gaining over horsedrawn vehicles. To this general rule there are one or two exceptions in the industrial parts of the country, probably because in crowded streets, where frequent stops have to be made for the delivery of goods, the horse has a slight advantage over the machine, but in agricultural areas the proportion of motor vehicles is in every single case higher in 1928 than in 1925.

Despite the considerable advances that are being made in English motor trade, Great Britain is still a good way behind the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa in the use made of mechanical transport. The number of private cars per head of white population in each of those countries is higher than that of motor vehicles of all classes per head of population in Great Britain, although the latter country continues to lead the way in Europe.

Suspending Railway Mergers

THERE is adequate reason for the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Couzens of Michigan, recommending that the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to approve unification of railways be suspended until some definite solution of the present involved situation is effected. Not only are present mergers running counter, in many respects, to the commission's tentative merger plan, but the advent of holding companies is greatly complicating the situation. The latter instruments are being investigated by the Congress, although it is debatable just how far their activities may be proscribed under existing legislation. It is to be presumed that new legislation will be enacted to govern these "investment trusts" should they be found to be exceeding their rights in creating or circumventing rail mergers through the purchase of stock in companies which they desire to use as pawns in the game of rail consolidation. Although they maintain an independent status, it is an open secret that each such company is affiliated with a leading railroad and that its stock purchases are made on behalf of that carrier.

There has developed within the last year such a wave of activity in the merging of connecting, as well as competing companies, that the tendency appears to be one in which financial interests receive a far greater consideration than do sound railway economics and the public interest.

Senator Couzens's resolution would permit a general stock-taking and thoughtful consideration of the entire rail situation. Also, it would afford an opportunity to study the results of the congressional investigation into holding companies, in so far as they affect the railroad picture.

Is a Nicaragua Canal Needed?

A COMMISSION of engineers under authority of Congress is now engaged in investigating the practicability of a second isthmian canal to be built through Nicaragua, and in making surveys of that route. In the press of the United States there appear every now and then very positive statements as to the early necessity for such a canal. The policy of the United States Government in Nicaragua, which has somewhat disquieted people who thought that America's neighbors should be permitted to govern themselves without the aid of the marines, has been explained by at least two administrations on the theory that the canal route must be protected. In brief, a number of phenomena, political and journalistic, unite to justify the assertion that a concerted endeavor is under way to persuade the Government of the United States to undertake at an early date the construction of a Nicaraguan canal.

If such a canal were indeed necessary there would be no justifiable opposition to it. Although the general theory that the Panama Canal is rapidly paying for itself, and indeed is at present a profitable and going concern, is erroneous, a second canal would be built even though the cost might be heavy and the chance of recouping slight. But it is reasonable and intelligent to consider the basic question whether another canal is in any sense necessary.

In the current number of Foreign Affairs, John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama Canal in 1905 and 1907, who has maintained an active interest in the operation of that waterway, discusses the question whether a second canal is necessary. He asserts that the ultimate transit capacity of the Panama Canal will not be reached in seventy-five years. Never yet has it been operated at capacity twenty-four hours a day. That capacity, he asserts, would comprehend forty-eight passages daily, while up to the present time the highest average has been 17.61. The ratio of increase in passages and in tonnage has not been such as to indicate any likelihood that the limit of forty-eight daily transits would be reached before 1960, if the present ratio of increase is maintained, an assumption which is wholly improbable.

The common phrase that Panama traffic is increasing "by leaps and bounds" Mr. Stevens repudiates, pointing out that the average increase is only 2.27 per cent annually. He insists that at present the canal is not operating up to 50 per cent of its total capacity. To meet the proposition that the increasing size of ships may necessitate a canal with larger locking facilities, he points out that when the canal was planned, provision was made for room to install an additional set of locks alongside the present set of double locks. The new locks could readily be made longer than the present ones. However, the present locks are large enough to pass any ship now afloat or building, and it is, of course, a fact that the colossal Atlantic liners have never been, and are not likely to go, on the Panama route.

Respecting the ultimate capacity of Panama, Mr. Stevens gives some interesting figures of the traffic through the three locks on the American side of the "Soo" at the outlet of Lake Superior. People in the tidewater states have little comprehension of the enormous traffic using this waterway during the barely eight months that it is open. In 1929 the canal handled an average of eighty vessels a day, or 19,793 during the 245 days it was in service, carrying 92,622,000 tons of cargo. That was almost three times as much tonnage and three times as many ships as passed through the two locks of Panama. The isthmian canal was in operation for twelve months; the Lake canal for eight. It is the contention of Mr. Stevens that the addition of one series of locks to those now installed at Panama would give that canal a capacity equal to that at the "Soo" and make quite unnecessary another canal until a time in so distant a future that present-day consideration of its necessity is premature and futile.

Mr. Stevens deals also with the value of the Nicaraguan canal should it be dug. He admits that it is entirely practicable, but points out that it would be probably much more costly than the present Panama Canal. Despite public opinion to the contrary, it would not be a sea level canal, but would require a lift of 110 feet above sea level, or 23 feet more than that of Gatun Lake. One more step of locks than at Panama would be necessary. The country traversed is largely tropical jungle, where construction would be both expensive and long drawn out. The canalization of the San Juan River would necessarily be very crooked, requiring slow speed by the vessels negotiating it. The conditions at the Caribbean end are such that the construction of a harbor would be difficult and costly. Of course, the same necessity for military defense and fortifications, which exists at Panama, would exist at Nicaragua, so that military expenditure would be double.

There may be political reasons why an administration might like to gratify Nicaragua by making heavy expenditures for the construction of a canal within her borders. But it is worth remembering that while the existence of the Panama Canal has undoubtedly placed the United States somewhat in the position of a dominating power in Panama, it has not added to the country's popularity in that Republic. In all probability a like result would attend the construction of a canal in Nicaragua. The facts and the arguments put forth by Mr. Stevens are peculiarly timely and deserve widespread attention at a moment when there is an apparent inclination to rush headlong into this costly and problematical enterprise.

A Woman Wins as a Politician

NOMINATION of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick by the Republicans of Illinois in the senatorial primary means that she will almost certainly be the first woman elected to the United States Senate. She will have to contest the election with the redoubtable former Senator, J. Hamilton Lewis, who is the Democratic nominee, but Republican strength is so great in Illinois as to virtually assure her victory in November. However, even triumph in the actual election will not give to Mrs. McCormick quite the distinction she has gained in the primary as the first American woman to win such a contest at the polls strictly on her own merits in the rough and tumble of politics.

Indeed, the result is notable chiefly as a conclusive demonstration that a woman can learn the game of "practical politics" and can beat a man at it. Mrs. McCormick was herself the big "issue" in the campaign. It was her astuteness, her mastery of political tactics, her knowledge of local personages and prejudices, her vigor in debate, her skill in organization rather than any question of national policy which elected her. She said she did not want to be chosen merely as a woman; and clearly she was not, although undoubtedly she received a large share of the women's votes. This time a woman was not elected as a woman, but as a politician. That is the significant thing in the Illinois primary.

That is what dominates even the dramatic fact that in defeating Senator Charles S. Deneen, she overthrew the man who had unseated her husband, the late Medill McCormick, six years ago. That is what overshadows any attempt to read the decision as a verdict against the World Court. Mrs. McCormick tried to make the Court the major issue of her campaign, and may have gained some votes among elements who were willing to accept her assertion that it is a "League of Nations Court" and as such too dangerous for the United States to have any connection with. But few will believe that a tribunal in the Netherlands was the decisive issue when either the down-state farmer or the stockyards worker marked his ballot. Much more important factors were the support of party organization, an alliance with Mayor Thompson in Chicago, the help of Governor Emmerson, and skillful handling of various local issues and influences. But most important of all, of course, was Mrs. McCormick.

And women everywhere will not miss the fact that it was not as the daughter of Mark Hanna that she won nor as the widow of Senator McCormick, but as a politician in a politician's fight.

Trains of the Sky

THE poet who wrote of winged trains, "vaulting the clouds where once men rode on iron rails," should shake hands with Capt. Frank M. Hawkes. For when Captain Hawkes pulled the trigger that released his glider tow cable and circled leisurely down upon Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., he afforded the United States a glimpse of what may be a part of the aerial transport system of tomorrow.

Picture the air express train—a locomotive plane, heavily powered, soaring along at 200 miles an hour or more. Behind it stretch a "string of cars," cabin gliders connected by cables. It flies above Chicago. No leather-voiced conductor calls the station. The rear glider pilot merely cuts himself off from the train and circles down to the airport as the express continues to hurl itself westward.

The concept at present is a fanciful one. It is an idea, however, which already has led to extensive experiments in Germany. In addition to offering savings of time for schedules where seconds count it may be one answer to more quiet air travel, for glider passengers would be exposed to little of the engine vibration characteristic of planes at present.

Captain Hawkes's towed flight across the Continent, covering nearly 3000 miles, was not advanced to develop "plane trains" but to foster interest in gliding. It is in this field that it may make its major contribution. For, from interest in gliders, it is but one step to wider use of gliders with low-powered motors. Thus will come planes which will enable the amateur pilot to go "hedge-hopping." From these there should develop light, low-powered and inexpensive airplanes which will contribute greatly to the advancement of private flying. There is here the possibility of an aeronautical development similar to the improvement of outboard motor craft in the field of navigation.

Editorial Notes

Law enforcement officers are on the job along more lines than one. For a number of years it has been against the law in North Carolina to break branches from the dogwood and Judas trees and to pull up roadside flowers, but this season the woodland roads are to be patrolled by the State, and "highway robbers" may find, by the time they have paid their $50 fine, that an armful of wilted wild flowers is more costly than a bunch of orchids.

"Why not name that new planet World Peace—it is so far away?" suggests the Macon Telegraph. But is it not true that both world peace and the planet are in sight, which was not the case a dozen years ago? Why not name the planet World Peace—because it is in sight?

Brig.-Gen. E. P. Crozier says that "War was a gentlemanly game, but it is so no longer." Well, it is pleasing to see the change of thought, but just when was it ever "gentlemanly," and when was it ever a "game"?

Well, a tercentenary is more than a sesquicentennial, but there is more to a sesquicentennial than there is to a tercentenary.

Now is the time to call a spade a spade and go out and dig in the garden.

Rhodes Scholarship Changes: Pro and Con

IN LIGHT of the controversy which has been aroused throughout the United States, especially in educational circles, over projected changes in the method of apportioning Rhodes scholarships, The Christian Science Monitor is herewith presenting opinions representing both sides of the question.

* * *

On May 10, 1929, an act to amend the will of the late Right Honorable John Cecil Rhodes, having been passed by the English Parliament, received the royal assent.

The act had been passed at the request of the Rhodes trustees (one of whom, Stanley Baldwin, was then Prime Minister) in order, primarily, that the method for the apportionment of Rhodes scholarships in the United States might be changed from that provided for in the will, whereby two scholarships were granted to each state, to a new method whereby twelve scholarships are granted to each of eight districts, each district to contain six states. As each scholarship is for a three-year period, the new method will permit the selection of four scholars every year from each group.

It has been decided that the Rhodes scholars to be elected in December are to be chosen by this method, that it shall be continued for an experimental period, and that the permanent method of selection shall be determined by the results of the experiment.

Whereas the action was originally determined upon with the approval of a majority of the old Rhodes scholars in the United States and of many of the more prominent educational interests and against little active opposition, there has, however, since developed an energetic element of opposition which has attempted to reopen the question in the hope of achieving a return to the old method of selection.

* * *

James H. Winston, of Chicago, who is active in opposition to the proposed changes, has sent a circular letter to many former Rhodes scholars in hope of arousing their interest on the subject. We herewith present excerpts from this letter, giving his reasons for opposing the change. He says:

"It has seemed to me that we owe the duty, having enjoyed Mr. Rhodes's benefaction, to do what we can to protect the rights of each of the states conferred by the express terms of his will, and thereby to preserve the integrity of the scheme.

"The new plan of the Rhodes trustees, recently announced, is surely going to mean that some of the states are not going to get any more Rhodes scholarships.

"For the past twenty-five years your State has been receiving with certainty the two scholarships that were so left to it. Indeed it was the very essence and spirit of Mr. Rhodes's scheme that your State should send to Oxford, as the representatives of your civilization, the best that your State could produce—maybe not so good men as the third or fourth best from some other State, but at any rate your State's best. Granted that California (e. g.) might have a dozen college men who are better than Nevada's best, a variation so that a California man would get Nevada's scholarship would be foreign to Mr. Rhodes's scheme and idea, to say nothing of being a rank violation of the express terms of his will.

"After the new plan has been in operation for several years it may well happen that California might have six Rhodes scholars at Oxford at one time, and that Nevada would have none; New York six, and Delaware none. It doesn't take much of a statistician to forecast the extent to which states like Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will suffer in the group which includes New York and Pennsylvania, considering the disparity in population.

* * *

"Granted that the standard of Rhodes scholarships might be improved by this method, the most that can be said for that argument is that the proponents prefer that kind of scheme, and that if they were establishing a philanthropic trust for scholarships, that is the way they would provide. That's fine—and the adoption of that view would be the privilege of one who was establishing his own philanthropic trust; but such argument is untenable and out of place in construing and executing the will and testament of Cecil Rhodes, who, after all, provided the money and designated the beneficiaries of his own trust estate.

"The most that can be said for West Virginia's future chance to get a scholarship is that she must compete for it with five other states. But what is the justification of the Rhodes trustees in compelling West Virginia to compete for scholarships which are definitely left to her under the terms of Mr. Rhodes's will? Doesn't the last will and testament of a deceased count for anything any more?

"Bearing in mind that Rhodes's stated purpose in founding the scholarships was to promote good will and a better understanding through association between representatives of the American states with Englishmen at Oxford, is it not likely that he consciously had in mind representation by states just as in the United States Senate? To change this representation by states (which he conferred regardless of population) is to change the scheme of the thing. But whatever may have been his purpose, what he specifically said in his will was: 'two scholarships to each of the states and territories.'"

* * *

Clauses of Cecil Rhodes's will which have particular bearing on the controversy are as follows:

16. And whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation and advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America who will benefit from the American scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford under this my will, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth. Now, therefore, I direct my trustees . . . to establish . . . the scholarships hereinafter directed to be established—and be tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years.

20. I appropriate two of the American scholarships to each of the present states and territories of the United States of North America. . . .

30. My trustees may from time to time vary and repeal regulations either general or affecting specified scholarships only with regard to all or any of the following matter (that is to say): . . .

> (vi) Any and every other matter with regard to the scholarships, or any of them with regard to which they shall consider regulations necessary or desirable.

33. No regulations made under clause 30, or made and approved of under clauses 31 and 32 hereof, shall be inconsistent with any of the provisions herein contained.

PHILIP KERR, secretary to the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, gives a survey of the history of the controversy in which he sets forth the reasons for the action taken.

He explains that about four years ago Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, and American secretary to the Rhodes Trust, came to the conclusion that the established system of selection was not giving the best possible results.

"In the first place," Mr. Kerr writes, "the number of adequate candidates coming forward in some states did not create that competition which was essential if the extremely high standard of men desired by Cecil Rhodes was to be selected. In the second place, the system whereby the competition for the scholarship in each state occurred only two years out of every three had great disadvantages both from the educational and the administrative point of view.

"After careful study President Aydelotte came to the conclusion that the highest type of American scholar should be sent to Oxford—one who could gain and give most both at Oxford and in later life—and that it would be a great advantage if the states could be grouped into a number of districts so that each state could compete for the scholarship every year and the scholars could be selected from the best among all the candidates who appeared before the selection committee.

"An overwhelming majority of the Rhodes scholars, of the Association of American Universities and the Association of Urban Universities indicated their approval of a revision of the then existing plan, while the National Association of State Universities was divided on the question.

* * *

"Fortified by this American support, President Aydelotte submitted his proposal to the Rhodes trustees in the autumn of 1926. The trustees gave the proposal most careful consideration. They agreed with President Aydelotte's view that it was Mr. Rhodes's primary object that only men likely to be an honor to their own countries and to make their mark in after life should be chosen as scholars, and that the new plan of selection would help to produce this result, and that Mr. Rhodes would have approved this modification in his scheme provided the scholars selected continued to represent their individual states and were drawn more or less equally from all parts of the United States.

"They were the more inclined to accept the proposal because it provided the solution for a difficulty which has confronted them increasingly in recent years, namely, that of finding places at Oxford for all Rhodes scholars in view of the increased number of candidates seeking admission to the university and the higher standard of qualification now required for entry into the colleges. It is now possible to make sure of securing admission only for men of a very high standard of ability, character and physique. For years the trustees have been trying to raise the qualifications necessary for election to Rhodes scholarships in all parts of the world, and the Aydelotte plan seemed the ideal way of bringing about these results in the United States.

"The trustees did not, however, come to any rapid decision and they sent me as secretary to the Rhodes Trust to the United States for nearly five months at the end of 1928, partly in order to examine the situation on their behalf. After hearing my report, they obtained in May, 1929, the authority of Parliament to the amendment of the terms of the will which would make it possible for them to bring the new scheme into existence.

"In July, at a conference of old Rhodes scholars who came to Oxford to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the scholarship system, the whole question was exhaustively discussed among a representative body of some ninety-eight old American Rhodes scholars, and the case for and against the change was powerfully argued before some of the trustees and the officers of the trust. After the conference the trustees passed a resolution expressing agreement with President Aydelotte's purposes and providing for selection in 1930 by the proposed method as an experiment, the permanent method to be determined after a sufficient period of time has elapsed."

* * *

Mr. Aydelotte, in a letter to the Monitor, stresses four points in regard to the controversy. He says:

"(1) This is an American proposal discussed in this country for half a dozen years before the trustees finally acted. It is not an attempt on the part of the British Parliament to impose on our smaller states. The proposal went to the trustees, backed by an overwhelming majority of the ex-Rhodes scholars in the United States, by the great educational associations and, indeed, by all of those who had the best right to speak for American education.

"(2) It is not an attempt to do violence to Rhodes's intention, but rather to carry out the most important purpose of his will, which was to bring to Oxford a group of men who would be leaders in their various countries after their return. Obviously, we cannot produce annually a group of men of the same quality if we have to divide them evenly among the states as we can if there is a little more flexibility in their selection; and for the purposes of the Rhodes Trust, quality is everything. By quality I do not mean solely cleverness in studies, but all of the qualifications of intellect, character and leadership which Rhodes had in mind.

"(3) The reorganization is approved not merely by the weight of American educational opinion, but it was also approved by Lord Milner, who was a close friend of Rhodes, and by Sir Lewis Mitchell, who was Rhodes's secretary at the time the will was drawn, as well as by many other people who knew Rhodes and felt they understood what he had in mind.

"Rhodes was not a 'detail' man, and in every undertaking he granted a large power of discretion to his subordinates, leaving it to them to devise the proper machinery for carrying out his intentions, and holding them responsible for results. In regard to the scholarships, just before his death he wrote to the Archbishop of Cape Town: 'I was glad to hear that the test for the scholarship passed off well, and up to the moment there are no amendments suggested, but we must watch carefully and improve as we gain experience.' This is precisely what we are trying to do, and we believe that Rhodes would have approved, indeed, that he would not forgive us for doing anything else.

"(4) The Rhodes scholarships have gone very well in the last twenty-five years. No one maintains that they have been a failure. No plan will give us better Rhodes scholars than the best we have had up to this time, but we believe that this scheme will very much improve the quality of those at the bottom of the list, and bring them nearer to the quality of the best. Of course, the argument for making a good thing better is always unpopular, but doing that is very important in the educational world."